

# **POUNDMAKER**

Vol. 2 No. 6 Edmonton's Alternate Newspaper July 12-19, 1973

Free

## Special Tenants Issue

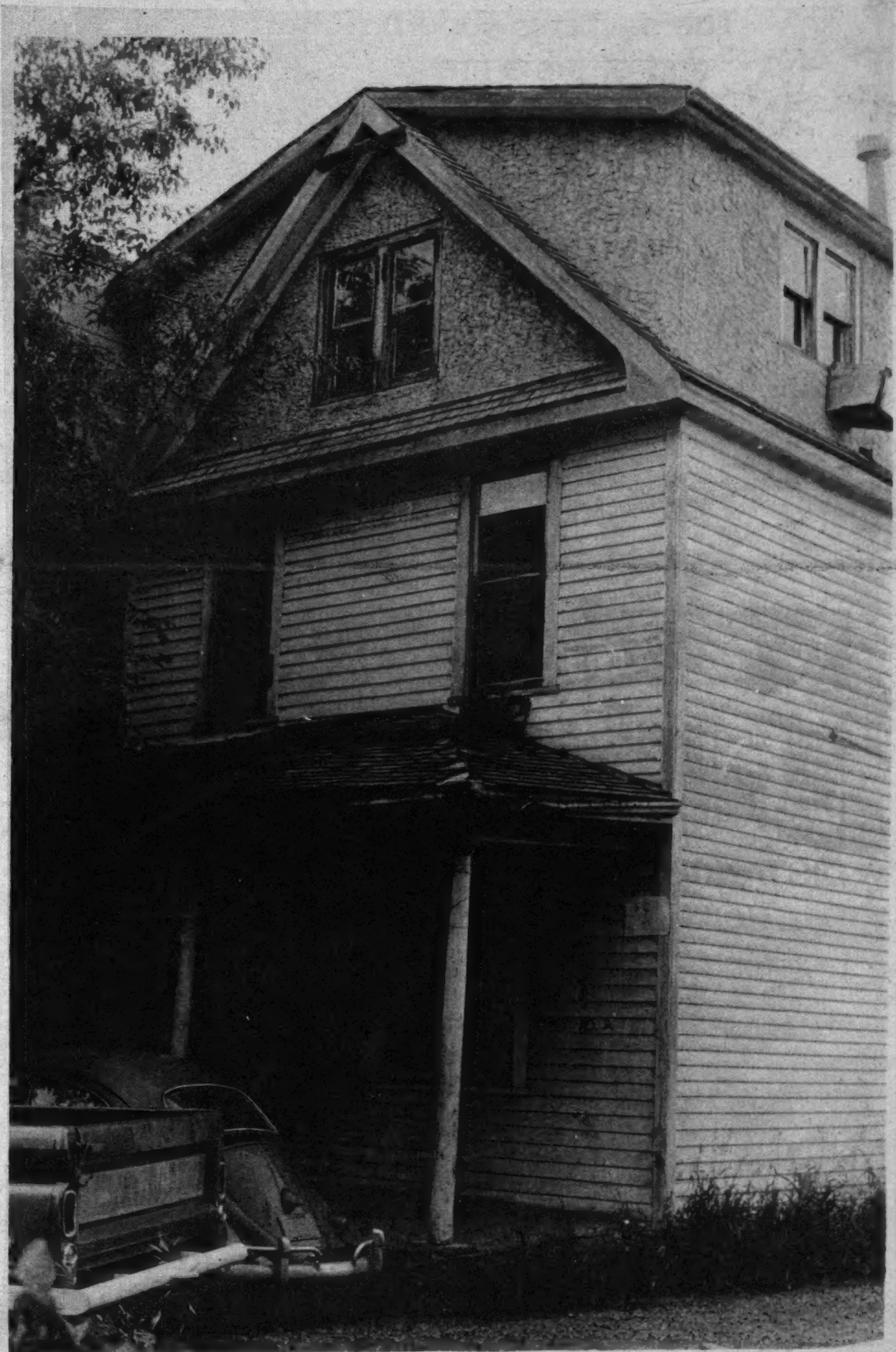
Also

Worker's  
rights in  
Alberta

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Pussyfooting  
in the North

page 10



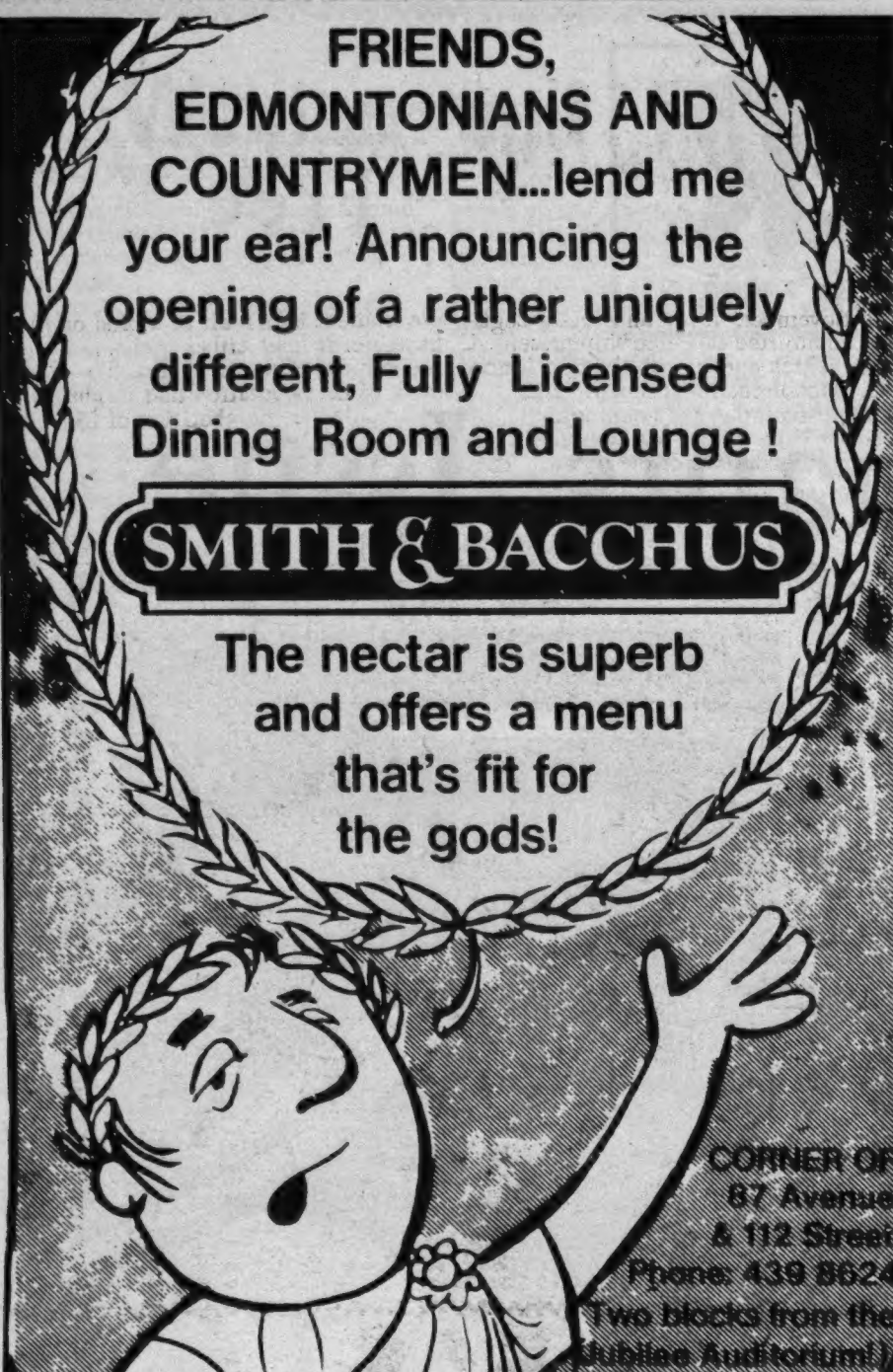
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# "Hey Man!"

"Wait till you hear this!"

## TRUDEAU IS A

man who has created a policy of mass unemployment in Canada for over 3 years. Young people have been especially exploited. They get the lowest paying jobs, and are saddled with an unemployment rate much higher than the national average. Come and discuss the Communist Party of Canada's views on the situation.

WHO- Liz Rowley, CPC candidate in Edmonton Strathcona for the last federal election, will speak.  
WHERE- Garneau United Church, at 84 Ave. and 112 St.  
WHEN- Thursday, July 19, 8 p.m.

### CKUA



## high lights

### FRIDAY (July 13)

11:30 A.M.	PANORAMA OF THE LIVELY ARTS:	Sheridan Morley, Sir Noel Coward's biographer, discusses the life of this man; a tribute to Pablo Picasso and the story of the Boresendorfer piano.	HOST
6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Recital by pianist Patricia Estabrooks.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERT:	William Smith conductor; Dong-Suk Kang, violin. Vaughan-Williams: Serenade to Music; Sibelius: D minor Violin Concerto; Schumann: Symphony No. 1 in B flat.	
9:45 P.M.	25th FRAME:	Review of films.	Stephen Scobie

### SATURDAY (July 14)

9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A debate by three scholars on the type of formal education which a scientist should receive.	
9:30 A.M.	AGE OF THE AMBEROLAS:	Performances from original Edison cylinders and discs, re-recorded with modern sound techniques.	
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Music from "Take Me Along".	Murray Davis
12:15 P.M.	MATCH' L BLUES:	The blues performer and the blues idiom.	Holger Petersen
1:00 P.M.	THE TASTE:	Two hours of jazz.	Bill Coull
3:00 P.M.	MAINSTREAM PLUS:	Jazz theme continues.	Bill Coull & Kellogg Wilson
4:05 P.M.	POST-MODERN MUSIC:	Compositions by Ithan Himeroglu, Alvin Etler and Kenneth Gebard.	Marc Vasey

### SUNDAY (July 15)

12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	Discussion on the practical aspects of wildlife conservation.	
1:00 P.M.	SUMMER THEATRE:	Eugene O'Neill's Strange Interlude, part 2.	Jay Smith
7:10 P.M.	SPEAKER OF THE WEEK:	Prominent speakers taped in Edmonton.	
9:30 P.M.	PICKIN' UP THE PIECES:	Well chosen assortment of traditional and contemporary music.	Holger Petersen
<b>MONDAY (July 16)</b>			
11:30 A.M.	DIALOGUE:	Conversation with representatives of the Canadian Armed Forces Recruiting Centre.	Drake McHugh
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Schubert: Lilac Time; Offenbach: La Belle Helene Overture and Grand Duchess.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	UNESCO RADIO:	A look at the problems of the developing world in relation to the industrialized societies.	
8:00 P.M.	ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	A program of music and commentary.	Karl Haas
9:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Selections from Handel's Alcina.	Dekoven
10:30 P.M.	CREATIVE WRITING:	Selected poems and short stories of the Creative Writing Workshop, Free University North. Second of two programs.	Susan Bain

### TUESDAY (July 17)

11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with Celia Fay, 2nd place winner in the Alberta literary contest.	Dorothy Dahlgren
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Moussorgsky: Pictures at an Exhibition; Liszt: The Hunt; Fischer: Les Journal de Printemps Suite No. 2.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	MEN AND MOLECULES:	Report on the information contained in the cores brought up from the ocean bottom by the "Glomar Challenger".	
8:00 P.M.	SCT SYMPOSIUM:	"Science of Creative Intelligence and Social Development". An examination of the application of transcendental meditation in social development. Presentations from the symposium held recently in Edmonton.	
10:30 P.M.	THE ACNE SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz with the band "Hugorump".	Marc Vasey

### WEDNESDAY (July 18)

4:00 P.M.	THE RUSH HOUR:	A weekday ration of rock, blues, pop, and jazz.	Bob Chelmick
5:35 P.M.	FILM REVIEW:	Report on current films.	Stephen Scobie
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Colin Davis, conductor; Gina Bachauer, soloist. Berlioz: Les francs-juges overture; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 4; Brahms: Symphony No. 3.	
10:30 P.M.	NORTHERN FOLK:	Tonight featuring single Canadian folk artists.	Peter White & Holger Petersen

### THURSDAY (July 19)

7:45 P.M.	MEN AND MOLECULES:	Report on using power from within the atom to reconstruct ancient ways of life.	
8:00 P.M.	JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Featuring Phil Wood &.	Marc Vasey
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	A program of Danish music.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M.	THE ACNE SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Music by the Adrian Chornowol Quintet.	Holger Petersen
12:05 A.M.	STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin



# Censorship—for your viewing protection

"We go to the movies feeling impotent and when we watch one man blow the head off another we perhaps feel less impotent, for a moment. We are satisfied, even if only slightly".

This comment was written by Marshall Delaney, a Toronto movie critic, in an article concerned with the abundance of violence in the movies of the 1970s.

This obsession with violence has proved to be a financial success, if not an artistic one, and therefore it seems that there is much truth in what Mr. Delaney writes.

The increased emphasis on sex and violence in many of today's movies has been accompanied by a change in the attitudes of the Alberta Film Censor Board. This board is composed of three persons; these positions are filled by way of an open competition, with final appointment of the successful candidate by the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the past three years the Board has banned almost none of the major movies from this province aside from "Fritz the Cat" and "A Clockwork Orange", which recently has been reclassified from "Rejected" to "Restricted Adult".

"Portnoy's Complaint" was at first rejected, but when it was later taken to an appeal board it was reclassified "Restricted Adult" and given approval to run in the province.

In cases such as this, the Appeal Board is an entirely separate three member panel, appointed by the Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation (Horst Schmid).

Members of the Appeal Board are drawn from citizens of all walks of life, and their decisions are final and not subject to review for a period of two years.

It has not been two years since "A Clockwork Orange" first applied to run here, for it was never taken to an Appeals Board. It probably would have been approved if it had.

According to Horst Schmid, the movie is now being allowed into the province because "With the great number of violent movies shown here recently, there has been a change in the general acceptance by the public of this type of movie". Schmid went on to say that the movie will not be cut by the Alberta censors.

Few movies actually are cut in Alberta. When films come to Canada, though, they go first to Ontario where some are rather artlessly chopped up. The distributors then send these cut prints to Alberta, when in fact the Alberta censors may tend to accept uncut films more readily than those in Ontario.

Since the beginning of this year only four films have been rejected by Alberta censors, and their rejection has been the cause for little criticism as they were of the sadistic, trashy variety. These films are "Tropic of Cancer", "Mark of the Devil", "Vixen" and "Fun and Games".

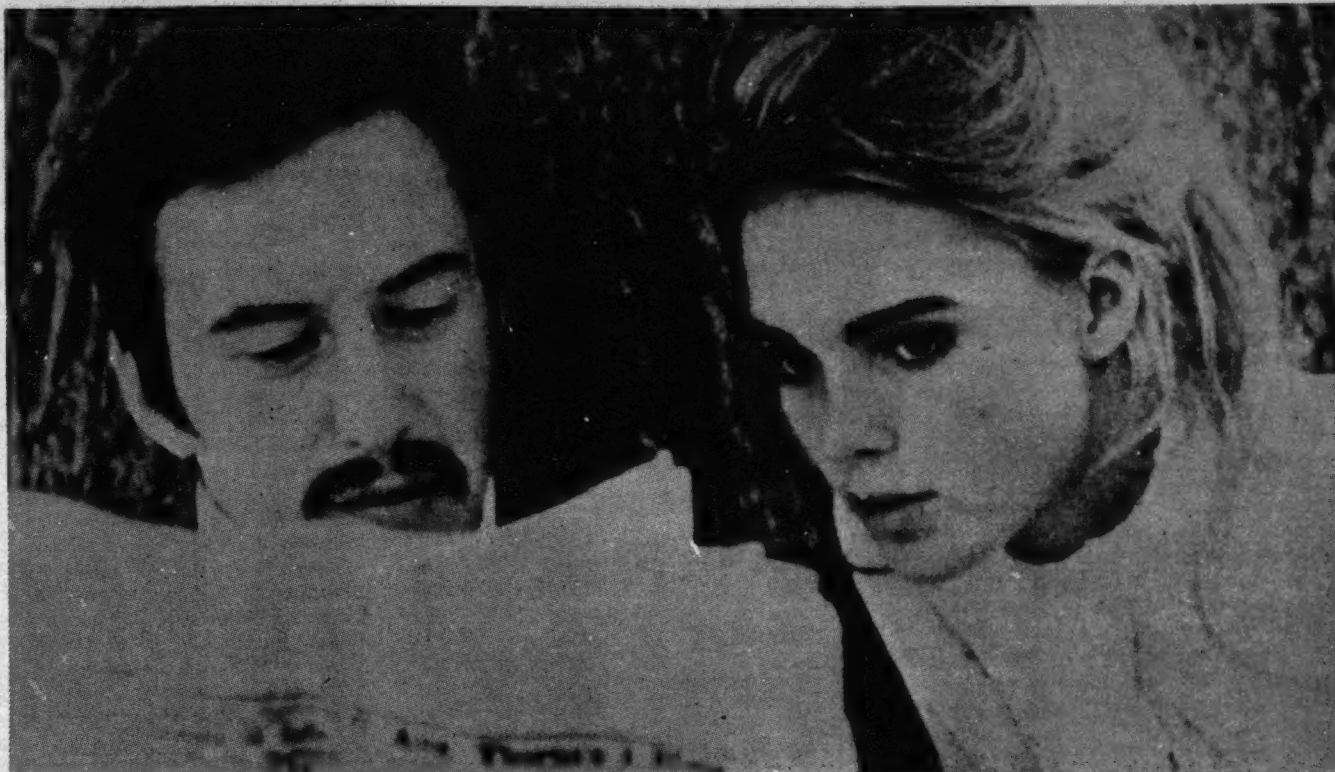
"Last Tango in Paris" is an import-

ant but controversial movie presently showing uncut in Ontario, Quebec and B.C., but which was seized by the RCMP for obscenity in Manitoba after running at a commercial theatre for only two days. Its distributors have not yet applied to the Alberta censors.

In November, 1972, an Alberta Legislative committee on censorship presented a report which agrees with the conclusions of Mr. Nicholson, for it recommends classification rather than censorship.

So far little action has been taken on the recommendations of the report. The

government is in a bit of a bind on the issue, for it must either ignore the report's recommendations or ignore a large segment of the population that might react unfavorably to the abolition of film censorship in Alberta.



In this case, the charges of obscenity are under the jurisdiction of the federal government, and it seems there is some confusion as to whether the provinces can constitutionally make decisions on obscenity.

When the court in Manitoba makes a final decision on "Last Tango in Paris", this decision will affect all other provinces. If the movie is not judged to be obscene, it will remain only for the other provinces to rubber-stamp it, for if any of them reject it they would be in fact over-ruling a federal decision.

To base a federal restriction on the definition of obscenity found in the Criminal Code of Canada seems ridiculous in light of the movies running throughout the country in the past five years.

This definition is "any publication a dominant characteristic of which is the undue exploitation of sex, or of sex and any one or more of the following subjects, namely, crime, horror, cruelty and violence shall be deemed to be obscene".

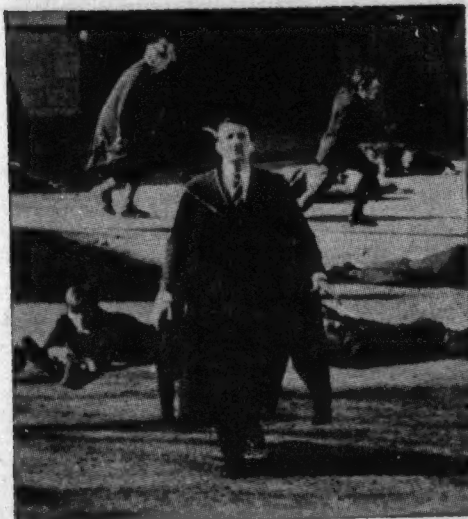
The Criminal Code continues to state that charges of obscenity will not apply when the charged offender establishes that "the acts alleged did not extend beyond what served the public good".

If the RCMP followed the obscenity laws closely, they would be so busy seizing movies and publications that other crime would run rampant in Canada.

It is difficult to write a set of guidelines and definitions which explain how films should be censored. The provincial policy on the subject is as vague as the federal one, stating that films should be censored, which "offend against the recognized moral code by glorifying, excusing or presenting as desirable, crime, violence, promiscuous sex relations and gross intemperance . . .". What the recognized moral code is seems to be a matter of personal opinion.

In a paper explaining the activities of the Alberta Board of Film Censorship, J. W. Nicholson concludes, "In the last analysis it remains for the public to determine what shall be projected by this marvelous device upon the silver screen for it is by their patronage, or lack of it, at the theatre box office that will continue to decide the content of the commercial film".

He writes that the most important endeavour of the Censorship Board "rests upon the classification of films for viewing by, and protection of, the child and adolescent."



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# 'Tripping with Jesus': Christians 3, Poundmaker ?

DEAR EDITOR,

Kimball Cariou's write up on David Wilkerson reflected a few of my own reactions but I found the article severely lacking competence. There was no indication that the writer was familiar with Wilkerson's "The Cross and the Switchblade", and without such knowledge which the book provides Cariou could not but write a very intolerant report. I am not inclined to emotional religiosity, but attended the gathering because I had been genuinely impressed by "The Cross and the Switchblade".

I must admit that I was disappointed by Wilkerson's emotional appeal and at times his screaming was a little too much. However I could never write him off as phony, for not many men have cured as many drug addict teenagers as he. His 150 Teen-Challenge centers prove "by their fruits you will know them", and I have noticed that one is opening in Edmonton.

If I had had the chance I would have asked Wilkerson what faith is, for his comment about many of us feeling hollow and empty made me think he equated faith with feeling God's presence. Neither do I think that cigarette smoking is necessarily evil, but all these differences do not cause me to dispel Wilkerson lightly as a phony emotional evangelist.

As for Max Solbrekken, I have never been impressed by faith cures. The oriental religions take faith cures as common occurrences. Anyone who heard former evangelist, Marjoe on the Pierre Berton show knows that belief itself can bring on a cure, regardless of the sincerity of the evangelist. What does impress me in an evangelist, or any Christian is how he faces contradiction, and in this regard Wilkerson does score high. Faced by an angry drug addict, Nickey, who attested that he would cut Wilkerson into a 1000 pieces, Wilkerson could answer "Yes, you could do that and every piece would still love you." In that I do see a man who is living the message of Christ's love, Wilkerson may have appeared suavely dressed, but he has given away his own shoes on occasion, to those who had

none. Not many of us have done as much.

So Cariou, may I add, that it is very easy to write someone off as phony and emotional, but a little more in-depth study and thinking, a more tolerant and open-minded approach might reveal something else.

I gave money in support of Wilkerson's work and I'd do it again, although I'll probably never answer his alter calls or break down in tears over his words. But he was perfectly right that most drug addiction arises from family problems, friend problems, or faith problems. I for one am glad Wilkerson came to Edmonton.

Sincerely,  
Carol Wiseman

## "It takes a real man"

DEAR EDITOR,

By examining the tongue of a patient physicians find out the diseases of the body, the philosophers the diseases of the mind....

Upon reading "Evangelism--tripping with Jesus" by Kimball Cariou brought this to mind.

Your reporting on the David Wilkerson Crusade actually hurt no one but yourself. A reader didn't have to be there to size up the writer of the article--who doesn't like the truth about himself.

No one forced KC to the Crusade and in future he'd better stick to reporting on events he understands which obviously isn't Christ Crusades. He doesn't like what Dave Wilkerson is doing among the youth. He likes things the way they are. It takes a real man to do what Dave Wilkerson is doing and I'm sure this ridiculous article only made more friends for Dave.

In closing let me say--anything worth doing or worth having costs something, which is why the Crusade, the tapes, books, and records weren't free, like your paper. What's behind your article and the POUNDMAKER is anyone's guess. But it's costing somebody money to keep you in operation, that's for sure and it isn't worth the effort either. Let's hope the more than "6000 Christians" remember you daily in their prayers--that's if they've heard of you.

And I think now I'll "stuff" a substantial check into that yellow business reply envelope I'd taken home with me. Dave Wilkerson's work is worth every cent it cost. You didn't like to hear what the Jesus Movement is doing, did you? It hurts your type of campaign.

--B. Jones

## Thanks Cariou

DEAR EDITOR,

TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION AND TO  
THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
THOUGHTFULNESS

Sounds like Wilkerson really got to you, Cariou and you're really smarting. If Wilkerson COULDN'T fire up the passive Christians, you did. Our thanks.

--Friends of the Dave  
Wilkerson Crusaders

POUNDMAKER is now accepting literary submissions for a poetry and fiction supplement that will appear in the July 19 - 25 issue.

Anyone interested in submitting their own work for publication in POUNDMAKER, either poetry or short fiction (we ask that you keep it to around between 300 and 500 words), is asked to send a copy of it to:

Literary Editor  
POUNDMAKER  
11129 - 80th Avenue

Those submissions which the Literary Editor deems of best quality will be published in the supplement.

(Note: if you wish us to return your submission, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.)

LETTERS PAGE  
Poundmaker  
11129 80 ave.

## Trots challenge Georgie Mantor

AN OPEN LETTER TO GEORGE MANTOR, PRESIDENT OF THE U OF A STUDENTS' UNION:

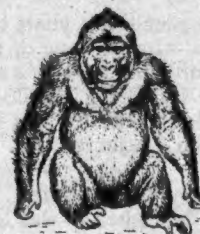
On July 5, 1973, you personally directed police to evict a campus organization, the Young Socialists, from the students' union building as trespassers. You indicated this ban would effectively be extended to all groups, denying long-accepted basic democratic right of student clubs and organizations to use SUB - the heart of political discussion and debate on campus - to disseminate ideas, generate debate around issues of importance, and win people to their groups. This act legitimizes further political repression on campus and comes at a time when the Administration "Law and Order Bill" proposes regulation of literature and political meetings in all campus buildings. This measure, by the administration, is clearly directed against radical groups.



Since this outrageous ban you have publicly issued a series of scandalous distortions and falsifications to justify this act. At first you claimed the table a "fire hazard" and a cause of congestion - when such reasons were an obvious fabrication to all, and when the Friday flea market causes far greater hazard and congestion at \$4 a table. Clearly, these points did not concern you.

Then you claimed this ban was the policy of the previous council from November 6, 1972 on. But in fact, this ban was never enforced against political groups and student organizations. Rob Spragins, executive V.P., personally assured Young Socialists that tables could remain up. These tables remained up until the end of April, and many other groups set up tables. Those tables have not been up since mid-April because these groups are inactive during the summer

On July 6, 1973 in the Edmonton Journal you said when the YS set up its table "it was kind of a challenge."



I had to react. In the first place, what kind of a student president considers it a challenge to call in police to evict an officially recognized campus club for "trespassing" in the Students' Union Bld? This statement by you is also a lie. Summer session had only been open a few days when the YS set up its table. Already in that period of time, we had held one informal discussion and sent one official letter requesting clarification of the meaning of your new building policy. Yet only on July 5, '73 after you had personally informed us that police were to be called did we receive a written reply.

No where else in Canada is socialist literature banned from a Students' Union Building. No where else are all political groups and student clubs banned from setting up displays to solicit support and disseminate information during the course of day to day political activity.

This outrageous policy must be placed before the students. The real reasons must be heard. The Young Socialists challenge you to an open debate on student rights on Wednesday, July 25 at noon in 142 SUB.

-- Henry Malta  
U of A Young  
Socialists



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# Slum housing — getting little for lots

Within the boundaries of ten square blocks in downtown Edmonton you can find drunks sleeping in the parks or lying on the streets, prostitutes making the rounds or lonely pensioners drifting back to their rooming house. It's not the choicest neighbourhood in the city but Boyle Street has value for some — particularly the landlords who own the shacks and the crumbling buildings. Property owners in this area make healthy profits and laugh themselves to the bank with bulging pockets and a sense of self-satisfaction.

They manage to collect ridiculously high rents for dwellings waiting to be condemned.

One house I visited in Boyle Street owned by John Lakusta, appeared to be quite neat. The tenants informed me that when they moved in garbage was scattered throughout the living quarters, dust was clogging up the air vents, paint was peeling off the ceiling and bugs were crawling about. Mr. Lakusta gave them \$50 to make the place habitable.

"He's making lots of money, but he's scared to spend it," one of the tenants said.

They pay \$150 monthly rent, excluding lights and telephone and they don't feel they are getting good value for their dollar.

The tenant complained that Mr. Lakusta goes to various auctions to buy paint but comes back with pink and purple colours.

"He bought panelling for a buck instead of the regular \$4.50 and put it on the walls improperly." The linoleum is off the floor, but Mr. Lakusta simply tapes it up again.

Whenever a window breaks he cuts off half a pane and glues it in.

The renter also pointed to a leaking drain pipe that should be fixed. In the bathroom, there's a two-by-four holding up the sink. Whenever the water taps are opened rust flies out.

Recently an electrical short in the bathroom nearly electrocuted a tenant.

A hole in the main bedroom floor that extends down to the basement is covered up by the bed. The kitchen floor slopes very badly because of the old pipes.

The tenant said Mr. Lakusta bought kitchen sinks at an auction

for \$2.50 apiece but has refused to install them. Instead, he will sell them for \$10 each.

The shingles have fallen off and the grass has not been cut at all.

The city health inspector gave Mr. Lakusta 30 days to repair certain faults. He has always found it necessary to give the landlord extensions to comply with an order. Mr. Lakusta apparently takes his time repairing his properties.

In the tenant's presence, Mr. Lakusta told the inspector: "I've got my own set of laws -- I live by mine, you can live by yours."

Another house I visited appeared to be ready for demolition. The interior was bleak--eight people lived in seven rooms. The tenant estimated it to be about 100-years-old.

He is anxious to leave before winter because the heating system is faulty. The wind blew out a window in the bedroom, the pipes are leaking and the ceiling fell out into one of the rooms.

A health inspector ordered the owner, John Lakusta, to put in a new furnace. Mr. Lakusta installed a second hand machine with the approval of the official.

The tenant claims that it isn't big enough to warm the entire house.

During the winter, Mr. Lakusta taped up windows that were broken by the force of storms. Panelling in the kitchen was installed incorrectly. The floors are slanted so that if you drop something it will roll back to you.

Mr. Lakusta won't cut the grass, although he has promised to. It's now about a foot high.

"You may as well just knock it down--everything in here is patchwork... anything he can buy, he buys cheap," said the tenant.

He's making a fantastic profit but if it weren't from me, it would be from someone else."

A city inspector told the tenant that he would be the last one to occupy the building. After their move, the place would be demolished.

That was a year ago and Mr. Lakusta is still collecting his \$175 rent each month.

House after house, the same conditions are described. Landlords know that some day their properties will be



expropriated for a freeway or parking lot. They seek to make the maximum profit in the shortest time with the least amount of effort.

One fellow I met was afraid to reveal who his landlord was for fear of recrimination.

He did say he was paying \$200 a month for a six-room house that lacked a proper fire escape and whose floors were collapsing. He complain-

ed that the owner would always delay repairs by explaining that he was short of money.

The landlord doesn't collect the rent any longer--a real estate agent comes around once a month and picks up the cheque.

"There are times when I'd like to complain but I don't know who I can speak with or whether I have a right to do it."

## "A slum ...is in the eye of the beholder"

"I'd like to start by saying that I have nothing against the Indian people and I do not discriminate."

Those were the first words of John Lakusta, a property owner in the Boyle Street area, in a recent POUNDMAKER interview.

Huddled amongst the cokes and the cracked nuts in the back of a small store, Mr. Lakusta explained what it is like to be a landlord in the "skid-row" district.

He was in good spirits and eager to talk the morning we met, for he had just been acquitted of a charge of renting a condemned house.

Mr. Lakusta had produced documents in court that proved he had sold the dwelling prior to its being condemned by health officials.

"I feel I am a good landlord and I have an excellent relationship with all my tenants."

Mr. Lakusta went on to say that he purchased many of his properties ten years ago when "the mode of living was different."

In those days, he explained, people lived in older houses and thought nothing of it. Recently, he argued, there has been a "transformation of living styles and with the advent of high rises the trend is to better living conditions. So all of a sudden people are focusing on slum landlords."

"Of course my properties look dilapidated compared with the new buildings. But I am not a slum landlord and I wouldn't label anyone with that term."

Mr. Lakusta maintains that physical conditions are not the only determinants of slums.

"If prostitutes live in a high rise then that building, from a moral point of view, is a slum. What constitutes a slum is often an arbitrary decision... a slum, after all, is in the eye of the beholder."

While insisting that he is not a slum landlord, Mr. Lakusta adds that there are many "slum tenants".

"You can put a person into a perfect environment and it can become a slum. But I have no problems with my tenants, I treat people like people and I like to do business with them... I deal with Indians and all kinds."

Mr. Lakusta also had a few harsh words for the city's health department. He feels the authorities impose their own will on tenants who are generally satisfied with their living conditions.

"I've had cases of going to court where the tenant is completely satisfied but the health inspector is not... they think they wield a big stick."

"The whole thing is exaggerated... why should the health inspector make a big case... they're just overzealous in their work."

"There is political pressure on the health department to be more strict... there's nothing wrong with living in old buildings... it's all part of a big political uproar."

"Inspectors think that if you provide an extraordinary, improved environment then the behaviour will change but this is simply not true... they will

continue not to take baths, have parties, and not mop the floors."

Mr. Lakusta feels the regulations governing housing are too strict and do not take the citizen's feelings into account.

"Laws are made for human beings... they shouldn't go overboard but should be middle of the road. If you become so legalistic that they're only concerned about health regulations and not the human touch, then all is lost."

But Mr. Lakusta is not worried. "When there was a scarcity of rooms, the health department was more slack. If the regulations get too tough I can always phase out my properties."

By "phasing out" he means selling for a handsome profit.

He reiterated his displeasure with health officials several times. "I don't want to say anything against the Indian people but they like to live in old houses with the door open and feeling free... it's the health inspector that forces new standards upon the tenant."

"I told the local board of health how to improve. There should be a body of six people looking after landlord-tenant difficulties. Hauling a guy into court belongs to the Dark Ages. I don't believe in this dog-eat-dog principle."

Mr. Lakusta's buildings are generally of the ancient variety but their need for repairs does not rob him of his sleep.

"If I fix up a house that I intend to phase out, I fix it temporarily

for two or three years. I don't always use the best material... it depends on the number of kids in the house, whether it will be for sale or whether I will tear it down."

INTERVIEW CONT'D ON PAGE 7

## editorial

John Lakusta's statements are curious and strange. His sense of logic is conveniently twisted to satisfy his own conscience.

In plain language he's out to make a buck the best way he can--exploiting people that think they can't fight back against robberous rents.

Visiting his "properties" it is clear that many of them are uninhabitable. Mr. Lakusta holds on to his money-making traps until he can "phase" them out.

To curtail his gross profiteering strong action must be taken by city officials and tenants to eliminate his expensive rat-traps.



# Know your legal rights

Most landlord and tenant problems arise because the people involved, particularly the tenants, are unaware of their legal rights and limitations.

This ignorance puts tenants at the mercy of their landlords.

Conditions governing tenancy agreements, damage or security deposits, notice and eviction are covered in the Alberta Landlord and Tenant Act (RSA 1970, c. 200).

Once a lease is signed, however, the Act is no longer necessarily applicable--although if there are illegal clauses in a lease which contravene the Act, a court of law may at its discretion rule those sections of the lease not binding.

Tenancy agreements can be written, oral, or implied, and equally binding so any arrangements with the landlord should be carefully considered. (s. 16-section 16 of the Act)

For the greatest protection to a tenant, all leases should be checked by a lawyer before being signed.

By law, the landlord must ensure that a duplicate of the written tenancy agreement (lease) is delivered to the tenant within 21 days after the tenant has signed and delivered the original agreement to him. If the landlord fails to do so, the tenant is not subject to any obligations of the lease until the copy is delivered. (s. 17)

Security of damage deposits are sanctioned by the Act, although some provinces have outlawed damage deposits. A security deposit differs from a damage deposit in that it is money, property, or a right the tenant pays or gives the landlord as security for the performance of an obligation. (s. 16) A damage deposit generally is money held in trust by the landlord in anticipation of damage to the rented premises.

The security or damage deposit, when it is money, may be invested as authorized by The Trustee Act. Unless the tenant elects not to have interest paid until the tenancy terminates or agrees with the landlord that the interest shall be payable at a higher rate, the landlord must pay 6 percent interest annually on the security deposit if it is money. The landlord may keep any excess interest and profit resulting from investment. (s. 18)

Notice may be given orally or in writing by the tenant or landlord. However, if the landlord wishes to obtain a court order to regain possession of his premises if the tenant has not vacated at the end of term, or if he wants to claim for arrears of rent or compensation, he must have given notice in writing. (s. 14)

The tenant may give notice either personally to the landlord or his agent, or he can send it by ordinary mail to the address where rent is payable. The landlord, on the other hand, must give notice personally to the tenant except when the tenant is absent or is evading service.

In this case, the landlord may give notice to any adult who appears to live with the tenant, may post the notice in a conspicuous place on the premises, or may send it by registered mail to the tenant at the address where he lives. (s. 5)

Where tenancy is weekly or monthly, notice must be given on or before the last day of the week or month on rental period before the termination is to become effective. To end a yearly tenancy, notice must be given on or before the 60th day before the last day of the year (not a calendar year). (s. 6, 7, 8) These, of course, are subject to the terms of the lease if one has been signed.

## Needs writ for eviction

The landlord cannot just walk in and boot the tenants out even though it is after the termination of tenancy. He must go to the Supreme Court for an order for possession. The "originating motion" to the court must be served at least 3 days before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application. The landlord may at the same time include a claim for arrears of rent. (s. 10, 11, 12)



Just rows and rows of the landlords' and tenants' paradise

Even if the landlord wins the case, the tenant is allowed a certain time specified by the court to vacate. If the tenant fails to leave within that time, a writ for possession will be issued "without further order". The writ must be served in the same way described above when the landlord gives notice to the tenant--personally, except when the tenant is evading the landlord. (s. 13)

Unless consent is given by the tenant the landlord is not allowed to enter the premises except in cases of emergency, to show "the premises to prospective tenants during reasonable hours, after notice of termination of the tenancy has been given", or when he has "first giv-

en written notice to the tenant at least 24 hours before the time of entry, and the time of entry is in the daylight hours". (s. 20)

Within 10 days after the tenant has given up possession of the premises, the landlord must return all the security deposit or, where deductions are to be made, a statement and the balance. Where he is unable to determine the correct cost of repairs, the landlord must deliver an estimated statement and estimated balance within 10 days, and issue a final statement and return the final balance, if any, within 30 days after the tenancy has expired. If the landlord fails to comply, he is "guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$100".

Even if a statement is delivered, should the landlord fail to return any of the damage or security deposit, the tenant may take him to Small Claims court (under \$500). (s. 19)

The Landlord and Tenant Act does not deal with rents, repairs or the minimum conditions in which the premises are to be kept. It only establishes that, unless specified otherwise in the lease, at least 90 days written notice is required about rent increases. (s. 21) And it allows for cities, towns, and the like (they are certainly not forced to) to provide a Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board, one that has no power but can only receive complaints, and advise the landlords and tenants of their rights. (s. 22)

Again, because tenants are unaware of their rights, they are open to abuse by the landlords and their agents. For example, in order to effect a rent increase, tenants may be evicted, whereupon they are told they can have their apartment or house back if they agree to the rent increase.

Often when tenants get together and form a tenants' association to put some weight behind their complaints, they are threatened with eviction. Since many are welfare recipients living in low-cost housing, and since they were "lucky" to get any housing in the first place, these threats seem to work quite well.

When welfare becomes involved, either the recipients are not accepted at certain housing projects and by some landlords, or they encounter higher rents. In the latter case, it seems to be the attitude of landlords that welfare is an easy mark. One woman cited an apartment complex in North Edmonton that jumped the rent from \$140 to \$180 when they discovered the potential tenant was on welfare.

Sub-standard building practices, poor workmanship, and cheap materials in the newer housing units lead to early

tenants' rights are unknown or are thwarted by threats of eviction.

If tenants started taking these matters to Small Claims court, and the other courts where applicable, the landlords would no longer be able to take advantage of their privileged position.

Of course, one must allow that not all tenants are angels, that landlords must be greatly put upon by some. There is unreasonable destruction by irresponsible tenants going far beyond the normal wear and tear of everyday living. So, the landlord wants to protect his investment. (This is why tenancy laws favor the landlord and the landowners.)

But this is just it. In the rental situation, housing, a basic necessity, has become a commodity, the marketing of which allows the owner to pick and choose his "suckers", the ones who will pay up and shut up--that allows the owner the right to stipulate in a contract everything to his advantage, yet does not allow the renter any bargaining power at all, (if one doesn't like it, there's always someone else who will sign the lease)--that allows one party to decide who shall live there and who shall not.

Of course there is Human Rights legislation that supposedly prevents discrimination. But one can be a slob and be on welfare, an Indian and on welfare, a white and a slob. Guess who gets the room and who doesn't and why there is no way anyone can prove it is discrimination.

## Itemize damages

But apart from that, tenants are losing on the money end. Damages are deducted from security deposits that were not the tenant's fault, but rather that of the previous tenant or poor construction. To avoid such a situation, the first thing a tenant should do when he moves in is get an itemized account of all the damages there are, signed and witnessed by the caretaker and/or the landlord.

Secondly, if there are any problems or if the tenant feels he is being taken advantage of, he should consult with his neighbours to find out if they are experiencing similar difficulties. He can obtain assistance by consulting the Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board, Legal Aid, Student Legal Services, the Landlord and Tenant Act, the Health and Sanitation department, the fire department, the police, the local MLA and/or MP, and other social service agencies. He should always contact the landlord.

A new Landlord and Tenant bill is

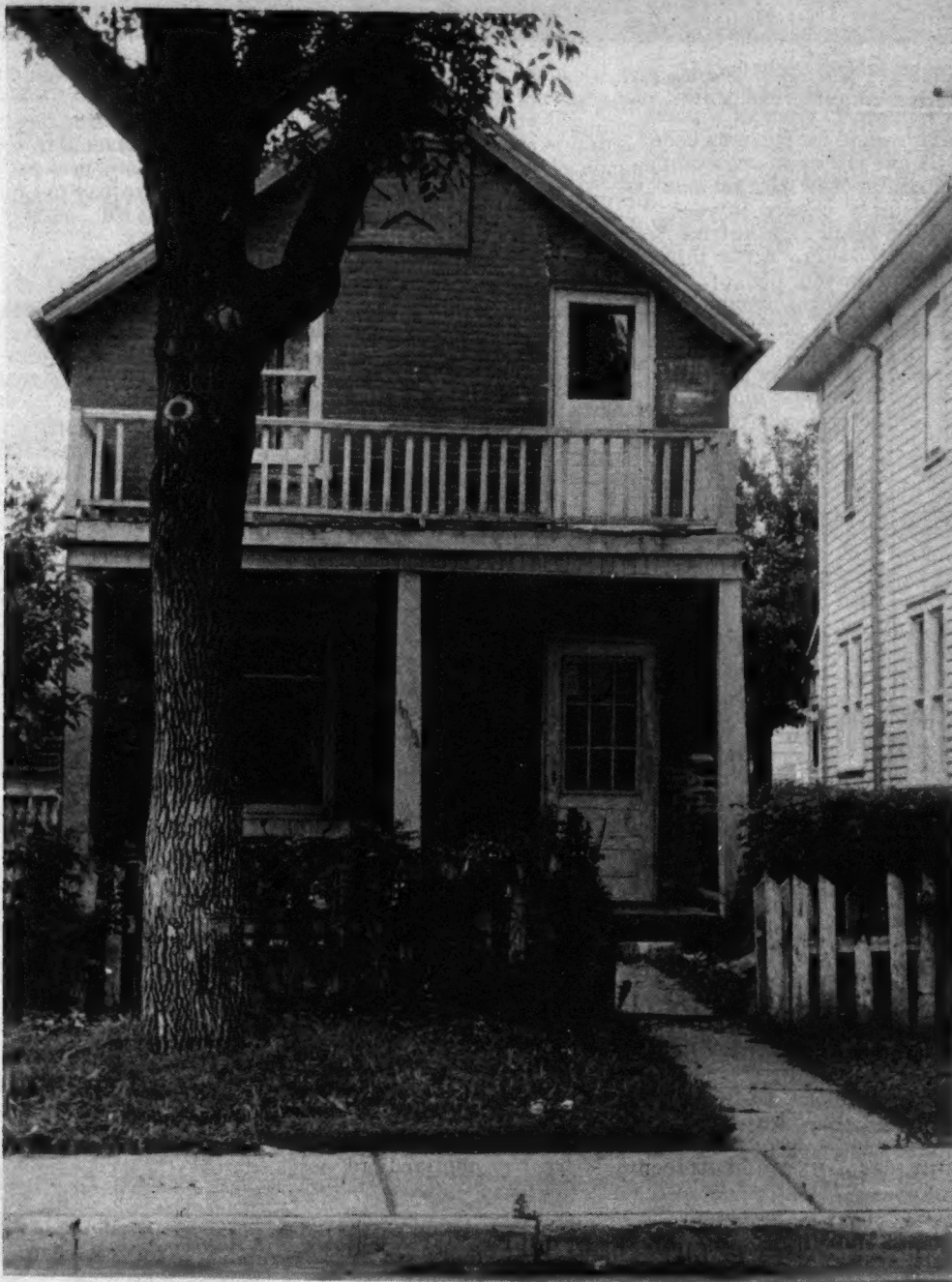
being introduced in the Provincial Legislature. It is rumoured it won't pass because it favours the tenant, the one who has to LIVE in those places.

There are many changes in the new bill that are, quite plainly, common sense--changes which would help eliminate many of the problems landlords and tenants face now. Other provinces such as Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ontario have already instituted these changes and more, being far ahead of Alberta in landlord and tenant legislation.

**Continued next page**



# Tenants complain City slack landlord



## Tenant advisory board — powerless

The City of Edmonton's landlord and tenant advisory board has little power to deal with the cases brought before it.

Judge S. G. Macdonald, chairman of the board, complained that "we have no legal right to subpoena people or render judgement that are binding upon the landlord and tenant."

"We should be able to investigate and report breaches of the law to the attorney-general. This would show the public that we do have power and are able to act."

Judge Macdonald explained that city council was reluctant to give the board investigatory powers because of the "lack of personnel and money".

Since its creation eighteen months ago, the board has dealt with 30,000 enquiries and has held over one thousand hearings.

The hearings bring together a landlord and a tenant whose dispute may range from failure to repay a damage deposit to poor maintenance of an apartment suite.

Since the board hasn't any power to enforce its decisions, it must rely solely upon its powers of persuasion.

"We are a conciliatory body whose primary function is to educate and develop reasonable relationships between landlord and tenant," Judge Macdonald said.

The board feels that there are a

number of weaknesses in the Landlord and Tenants Act that should be corrected.

Legislation, in their view, should make it necessary for landlords to maintain properties in a "reasonable condition".

There are instances, Judge Macdonald says, of landlords evicting tenants who have complained to the board of health about the poor state of their accommodation.

"They (the landlords) should not be able to take this retaliatory action and should be penalized if they do."

"People are frightened to death to complain because of the landlord's power... so they don't do anything."

In addition, the board would like to see a new act that would:

- provide for a three day cooling-off period to allow either party to change his mind after signing a lease,

- require a damage deposit to be no more than \$50 with a mandatory 6% rate of interest,

- allow for subletting of a suite.

Dave King, a Conservative member of the legislature, will be introducing a new landlord and tenants act this fall but he has not consulted the board for advice.

"It's a good effort... but we are inclined to doubt his expertise in comparison with that of the board," Judge Macdonald said.

The Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board  
City of Edmonton  
10237 - 98th Street, Edmonton  
Phone: 424-0521

While it might be unfair to label the city a slum landlord, there are many complaints regarding its poor maintenance of properties in the Boyle Street area.

A 1972 assessment of city housing undertaken by Project New Life, a LIP-sponsored group, found that the city

- does not inspect its properties on a regular basis

- is allowing its housing stock to deteriorate

- may be unwittingly assisting in the exploitation of a number of tenants in the Boyle Street area

Since the publication of the report many city owned residences in the Rosedale and Riverdale districts have been torn down.

The tenants in one home I visited in Boyle Street complained that when they first moved in, "the place was like a pig-pen."

Garbage was piled up to the ceiling and the porch was caving in. They had to paint the rooms, put in panelling, install a fridge and a stove at their own expense. The yard was fenced with material bought by the tenant.

"They don't care how their house looks... one man came to inspect the place in the three years I've been here."

The tenant complained that the five rooms which house six people are not properly heated. During the

winter the monthly gas bill exceeds \$20 because the heat does not stay in the house.

"The fire department said there should be a new furnace but the city man said no and just fixed it a little bit."

Rent has to be paid one month in advance, so that August rent is owing on July 1.

"All they want is my money... and if you're behind in paying they get after you and threaten to throw you out."

How can you keep a home if they are always badgering you?"

The tenant showed me some of her clothing that was mysteriously stained. The walls and ceiling turn brown and have to be painted every few months. Curtains in the living room turn yellow.

"I think it's leaking gas but I'm not sure... whenever I phone to ask them to fix it they tell me they're busy... you can never see the head guy because he's either in a meeting or out of town."

The atmosphere of the neighbourhood also distressed them. The tenant fumed that the police were disregarding the sexual activity and heavy drinking in the park.

"I have kids, and what kind of an impression does it make."

"But look, don't mention my address or the city will kick me out."

## Landlord and tenant rights

... continued from page 6

It would ensure that many things now taken granted, if at all, are defined in the Act--such as who is responsible for which repairs, that housing meet cer-

tain health and safety standards as well as certain levels of maintenance, that discrimination because of race, religion, age, sex, marital status, governmental assistance or support, or membership in a tenants' association does not occur in the renting process.

The new bill would abolish the doctrine of interest termini, and would stipulate that the landlord make available copies of the Landlord and Tenant Act and its amendments in each of his premises. It would also outlaw the use of post-dated cheques or other negotiable investments.

Other recommendations which should be considered but are not included

in the bill are the standardization of leases, use of easily understood language in leases and the Act, plus large print rather than small print.

There is a problem with setting up rigorous standards for both tenant and landlord in that it would necessitate the creation of another huge bureaucracy in order to inspect all the rented premises to ensure they were being maintained in accordance with the law.

As for a total solution to the landlord and tenant problem, perhaps it means more responsibility on the part of everyone, from the government to the landlord to the tenant to the fellow who builds all these places--more quality and care on everyone's part. Or, perhaps it would be easier to just abolish landlords and tenants, be rid of the whole situation that allows one person to senselessly exploit another.



Next week

low cost housing

## Interview

—cont. from p.5

"If you're a good landlord you keep the house well but it's up to the tenant to communicate the disrepair. If he couldn't care less then what can I do?"

"In older buildings, tenants like to do their own repairs... it's all arranged upon mutual agreement."

Every businessman has his own philosophy and sense of profit. Mr. Lakusta feels that "rents should be based on the amount of investment... but don't forget you rent the location and the building... some people want to be in this area."

If tenants are undesirable then I don't frown on someone who increases the rent for bad risk tenants."

He says high rent is justified when "there are six or seven kids... you're doing them a favour by allowing them into your house."

Mr. Lakusta complained bitterly about the bad publicity he has received on radio and in the newspapers.

"It all started with the radio using derogatory terms against me and then some aldermen picked up the torch."

"The Journal doesn't report what I have phased out but they report minor charges like occupying a shack... publicity should be for important charges like rape."

"If I'm a scoundrel then let them try to prove it," he says.

Mr. Lakusta reserved his best guns for Eddie Keen, a CHED editor-in-chief. "He used my name numerous times making insinuations without foundation."

"Anyways, I don't think it's worth getting into a contest with a pissing skunk."

"The problem is not with me, I'm no law breaker... I'm a church goer and I don't smoke or drink... I'm willing to set an example for all to follow."



# Workers' rights in Alber

This article tries to explain the legal rights of workers in Alberta. It was not written by industrial lawyers or other labour "experts" but by working people who have tried to educate themselves in the very complex and confusing area of labour law.

Working People's Rights may seem common knowledge to you if you happen to be a part of the 30 per cent of Alberta labour which is organized. In our experience, Working People's Rights aren't at all clear to everybody working.

So if you know everything that's here, please don't just laugh and toss this booklet away. Pass it, and/or your knowledge, on to others.

## SOME REMINDERS

- 1) What we're outlining here are not privileges, but your rights. These are laws.  
We are describing what is in effect a giant umbrella union agreement between all working people in unions or not- and all employers. This union agreement was legislated by the Provincial and Federal governments. So your employer must respect law and order, just as he expects you to do.  
This legislated union contract was won over a long period of time by a lot of workingmen and women through agitation, strike, jail, and sometimes martyrdom. These rights are yours, if you want them.
- 2) Don't take our word for it. The Provincial Government's Board of Industrial Relations maintains an office at 10808-99 Avenue, Edmonton, to assist you in learning your rights under the law, to hear your grievances against your employer, and to investigate your complaints (using your name or not).  
Their telephone inquiry number is 429-7451.
- 3) A lot of law reads like double talk, but you can research your own case if you want. Copies of provincial labour legislation can be obtained from the Queens Printer, 11510 Kingsway Avenue, Edmonton. The Alberta Labour Act costs 85 cents and is also available at the Edmonton Public Library.  
For free legal advice on labour problems, you might try Student Legal Services, University Law Centre (432-5322).
- 4) For these rights to apply to you, be sure you are working as an employee, not as a contractor. Sometimes employers can try to cheat you of your legal rights by marking your cheques "by contract", or otherwise implying on other documents that you are working as a contractor rather than as an employee.  
It takes two to contract: a contract of employment is a signed or oral agreement between you and your employer regarding rates of pay, conditions of work, etc. If you are retained as an employee don't let any records show you as a contractor.
- 5) This booklet deals mainly with provincial labour laws. However, if you work in the transportation or communications industries, or in several other kinds of undertakings (including banks and flour-mills), you may be covered by federal labour laws. In general there is not likely to be much difference between provincial and federal regulations.

## INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

The Alberta Bill of Rights forbids employers to discriminate against workers because of "race, religious beliefs, colour, sex, marital status, ancestry, or place of origin".

In particular, equal pay is guaranteed to women. Any woman who is paid at a lower rate than her employer pays a male employee to do similar work can file a complaint with the Alberta Human Rights Branch and recover the difference between the amount paid and the amount to which she was entitled. There is a one year time limit for making such a complaint.

When applying for a job you are not obliged to answer any questions dealing with your race, religious beliefs, colour, ancestry, or place of origin. An employer who asks such questions is breaking the law.

Under the Alberta Labour Act employees are guaranteed the right to organize themselves in trade unions. Employers who try to stop such activity by threatening to fire workers or making other threats are guilty of "unfair labour practices" and are liable to a \$500 fine. Workers have the right to "engage in activities in support of a trade union", and to attend meetings "held for the purpose of discussing grievances or selecting a bargaining agent" without interference from the boss.

## WAGES

### Minimum Wage

The basic minimum wage in Alberta is \$1.75 per hour. If you are under 18 the minimum wage is \$1.60.

Some categories of workers are not covered by the minimum wage regulations--these include employees under contract or paid on a commission ba-

sis and workers hired through labour exchanges.

The Board of Industrial Relations has ordered special minimum wages for certain types of workers. For example, the minimum wage for students under 18 is \$1.25 per hour, while car salesmen and commercial travellers must be paid at least \$62 per week.

To check what you should be getting in your line of work, call or visit the Board of Industrial Relations, 10808-99 Avenue (429-7451). A two minute phone call could mean money in your pocket. If you accept work for less than the legal minimum wage, you are actually helping your employer to break the law. (On conviction, your employer can be fined up to \$500 for each employee he has paid less than the minimum wage to, and he must pay back wages to equal the minimum wage, or face 2 to 6 months in jail.)

If you notify the Board of Industrial Relations office about an employer who is paying you less than the minimum wage, and you get fired because of that, your employer can be fined up to \$500. Actually, you can request the Board to keep your name secret from your employer in its investigations of your complaint.

And if you have been working for less than the minimum wage, you are entitled--legally--to the difference between what you got paid for the hours you worked and what you should have gotten had your employer been obeying the law. But you must contact the Board of Industrial Relations office within one year of the end of your job with the employer. And you can only recover your legal wages up to six months before your job ended, or up to six months before you make your complaint, if you are still working.

### Overtime

The minimum wage for overtime is one and one-half times your ordinary wages. As with the Minimum Wage Laws, you are entitled to recover back overtime due you, if you make your complaint to the Board of Industrial Relations office within one year of ending your job. Your employer is required by law to keep records of the hours you work each day and the wages he pays you. In 1972 the Board ordered employers to pay out over \$77,000 in overtime pay.

### Payment of Wages

In general, wages have to be paid at least once a month, and the wages for a given period of work must be paid within 10 days of the end of that period. If you are fired or laid off, the wages you have coming must be paid immediately.

Under the law, employees have first priority over other creditors in collecting unpaid wages from employers, up to \$2500 per employee.

The maximum any claimant can get is 51 weeks of benefits through both the initial and extended benefit stages.

## HOURS OF WORK

Basically, the Alberta Labour Act limits your hours of work to eight in a day and 44 in a week. However, you are not eligible for overtime pay unless you work more than nine hours in a day, or 44 in a week. At least 24 consecutive hours of rest must be allowed in each 7 day period.

The Board of Industrial Relations has made many exceptions to these general rules and should be contacted if you have any doubts about the hours of work in your industry. The legal hours of work for seasonal jobs are often longer.

An employer must give you at least 24 hours notice of a change of shift. If your employer calls you in to work one day, he must pay you at least 4 hours at your regular rate, even if you work less.

It is illegal for the hours of work of a female employee to begin or end between the hours of 12:01 a.m. and 6:00 a.m., unless her employer provides free transportation between her home and the job. Workers under the age of 18 are prohibited from working during these hours.

## VACATIONS & HOLIDAYS

### Annual Vacations

By law, you are entitled to an annual holiday of at least two weeks if you have worked steadily for a year for an employer. At least one day before your holiday begins, you must be paid vacation pay worth 4 per cent of your total wages over the past year.

You are also entitled to vacation pay of 4 per cent of the wages your employer paid you, if you quit or are laid off before you have worked a full year for your employer.

The vacation pay and/or holidays to which you are entitled under the Annual and General Holidays Act are not privileges. The law states that these are to be considered part of your wages for work done.

As such, on the advice of the office of the Board of Industrial Relations, 10808-99 Avenue (429-7451), you should be able to recover back vacation pay owed you--for example, if your employer lets you go at the end of a job without paying you your 4 per cent. In 1972 the Board ordered employers to pay out over \$96,000 in vacation pay.

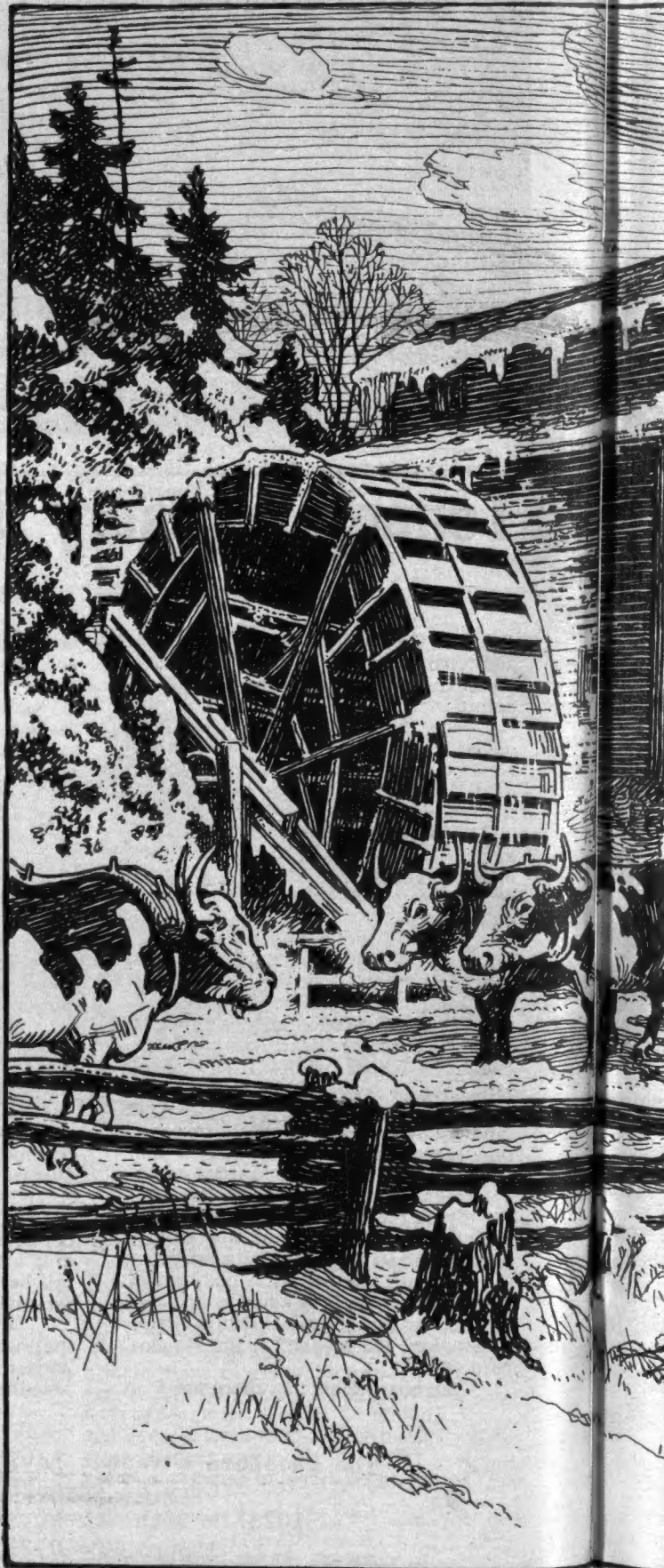
### General Holidays

You are entitled to a holiday with pay (a normal day's pay) on each of the eight general holidays in Alberta: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, and Christmas Day.

If a general holiday falls on your day off, you are entitled to a day off with pay some time before the next holiday or before you leave that job.

If you have to work on a general holiday, the law says you must be paid at time-and-a-half your regular rate of pay for all hours you work on that holiday. In addition, you are entitled to a holiday with pay sometime before the next holiday, or before you leave your job.

If you are involved in a continuous operation (any operation or service normally carried on without regard to Sundays or holidays) you receive your regular rate of pay for the general holiday you work, plus time-and-one-half for all hours worked on the holiday or you can be given a holiday with pay some time before the next general holiday or before you





# Alberta:

## a summary

leave the job.

Wages due you from working on a holiday are recoverable, like all back wages. In 1972 the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations ordered employers to pay out over \$43,000 in general holiday pay.

### LABOUR WELFARE

The Alberta Labour Act contains a number of provisions dealing with working conditions on the job. Some of these are listed below.

Employers must provide lockers for their employees for storing wearing apparel and other articles.

Any employer with more than 50 employees in one place (or less than 50 in an isolated area) must provide a qualified first aid attendant.

Employers may be ordered by the Board of Industrial Relations to provide suitable eating rooms and restrooms, and chairs for female employees.

Washrooms for employees must have clean towels and soap and "water taps . . . shall be at least eight feet distant from any water closet or urinal". There must be at least one washroom for every 25 persons of each sex. "Wholesome drinking water and proper drinking cups" must also be provided.

When a business operates on a two or three shift basis, the shifts must be rotated at least once every three months, unless the Board rules otherwise.

The Board can make regulations about the maximum weights that workers may be required to lift or carry during the course of their job.

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board is paid for through employers contributions. You don't pay anything to get it. Your boss doesn't do this to be nice to you, you waive your right to sue him about an injury when you accept Compensation benefits.

Legally, a Workmen's Compensation Board "Notice to Workmen" will be posted where you work, giving details on accident reporting, etc. For more information, the Workmen's Compensation Board is located at 9912-107 St., phone 423-6110.

Lawyers advise us that promptness in reporting accidents is essential to the success of your claim. Usually, you simply go to a doctor, telling him the accident or sickness occurred at, or was due to, your job. The doctor then fills out a form in his office to that effect. You are responsible for notifying your employer, in writing, about your accident or disease. He then fills out a form for the Board.

There are a range of benefits available. These range from simply not having to pay for medical care as a result of an accident on the job, to a monthly pension for life based on 75 per cent of your annual earnings (up to a set Board maximum amount) if you get permanently disabled at work.

The Workmen's Compensation Board is also the major safety-enforcing agency. If you think working conditions on your job are unsafe, you can contact the Board for an Inspector. Legislation governs safe working conditions in most industries.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Although the Trudeau government is trying to switch the blame from itself to the individual for being unemployed, unemployment insurance is still our moral and legal right. We should not be made to feel guilty for receiving it.

According to the Unemployment Insurance Commission (UIC), four things are necessary for minimum eligibility:

- 1) must have eight weeks of insured income
- 2) must be unemployed and experiencing an interruption of earnings;
- 3) must be willing to accept any suitable work that is offered to you and are physically capable of handling it. (This does not apply if unemployment is caused by sickness or maternity).
- 4) must be making "every possible effort to find work--not just waiting for work to be found for you".

To be covered for maternity requires the following:

- 1) being a "major attachment";
- 2) must have 10 weeks insured employment between the 30th and 50th week before the expected date of birth.

Benefits are payable for nine weeks before and six weeks after confinement. As usual, a two-week waiting period is the rule, so the application should be made 11 weeks in advance of the expected confinement.

Without a dependant the benefit rate is two-thirds of the previous insured income. With a dependant (one whose earnings per week are less than \$37.50) it is a 75 per cent rate if your earnings are less than \$50 per week. A married woman may claim her husband as a dependant; however, a common-law wife may not. (A common-law husband may do so if they have been living together for 3 years). There is a minimum benefit rate of \$20 and a maximum benefit of \$100 weekly.

There are two major categories in which one can be placed to receive benefits. The "minor attachment" is from 8 to 19 weeks of insured employment, while the "major attachment" has 20 or more weeks of insured employment. The more time put in, the longer the weeks of benefit up to a maximum of 15 weeks under the Initial Benefit stage.

If either a "major" or "minor" attachment claimant is still unemployed after the Initial Benefit period, he or she can be "re-established" for a further 10 weeks.

If still unemployed the "major attachment" can apply for Extended Benefit of up to 19 consecutive weeks. Any further extension is based on the National and Regional unemployment figures which is open to both "major" and "minor" attachments.

A sickness, quarantine, or injury which interrupts earnings (unless covered by Workmen's Compensation) is just cause for a "major attachment" to receive benefits for 15 weeks. If the claimant receives sick leave or sickness insurance payments, the UIC will, if the payments are less than his/her UIC weekly rate, bring the payments up to the UIC rate. If the sick leave or sickness insurance payments are greater the UIC payments will begin when they are exhausted.

A retirement benefit is payable to persons aged 65 to 70 who have had 20 weeks or more in insured employment and who are retiring from the work force. They will receive a lump sum equivalent to three weeks' benefits. There is no waiting per-

iod, nor will there be any deductions from the lump sum. This is all that can be received from the Retirement Benefits.

This is only a short breakdown of what the Unemployment Insurance Commission is about. For more information, contact the Commission itself, at 10704-102 Avenue (425-6811).

### UNIONISM

Many people working today both in unorganized and organized jobs express a dislike of unions. They list union bureaucracy, high dues, U.S. control, and a feeling that union leaderships have lost interest in the "little guy" as reasons why they oppose today's unions.

Unions originally were set up after a long and bitter fight with employers. When they began they were a rank-and-file organization of working people determined to win a better life for themselves and their families.

A lot of legislation was won to protect men and women trying to organize unions on a job from getting fired or otherwise being discriminated against. Today the problem for organizers is rather that many working people feel the unions have become "too big" and "too powerful" to be a help to ordinary people.

We who have put out this information - the Industrial Workers of the World - feel that while there is something wrong with unions today, there is nothing wrong with Unionism -- the idea whereby working people can band together to win rights from employers such as all those outlined here.

Today there exist reform movements in many of the large, well-established unions. To find out more about which big established union you could join, call the Alberta Federation of Labour at 11010-142 Street (454-6307) or the Edmonton & District Labour Council at 10319-106 Avenue (422-7014).

Our experience has been that these International unions are not very interested in organizing small shops. But if you do join such a union, you could try to make it serve the ordinary guy again.

As an alternative, if you feel that Canadian workers should be in Canadian unions controlled by the membership -- without a flow of union dues going to the U.S. in return for orders coming north -- you could contact the Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical & Allied Workers at 4826 Imperial, Burnaby, British Columbia.

If you are a woman, and feel that existing unions just aren't interested in dealing with the problems of the working woman, you could contact the Service, Office & Retail Workers Union of Canada (SORWUC), 45 Kingsway, Vancouver. They will be glad to discuss working women's problems.

Or, if you are interested in getting ahead to the basic principles of industrial trade unionism, you can contact the Edmonton Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, P.O. Box 2827, Station A, Edmonton. The IWW is one of the oldest workers' organizations on the continent, going back to 1905 and looking forward to a better day for everybody who works. The IWW says:

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ALL WEALTH MUST GO  
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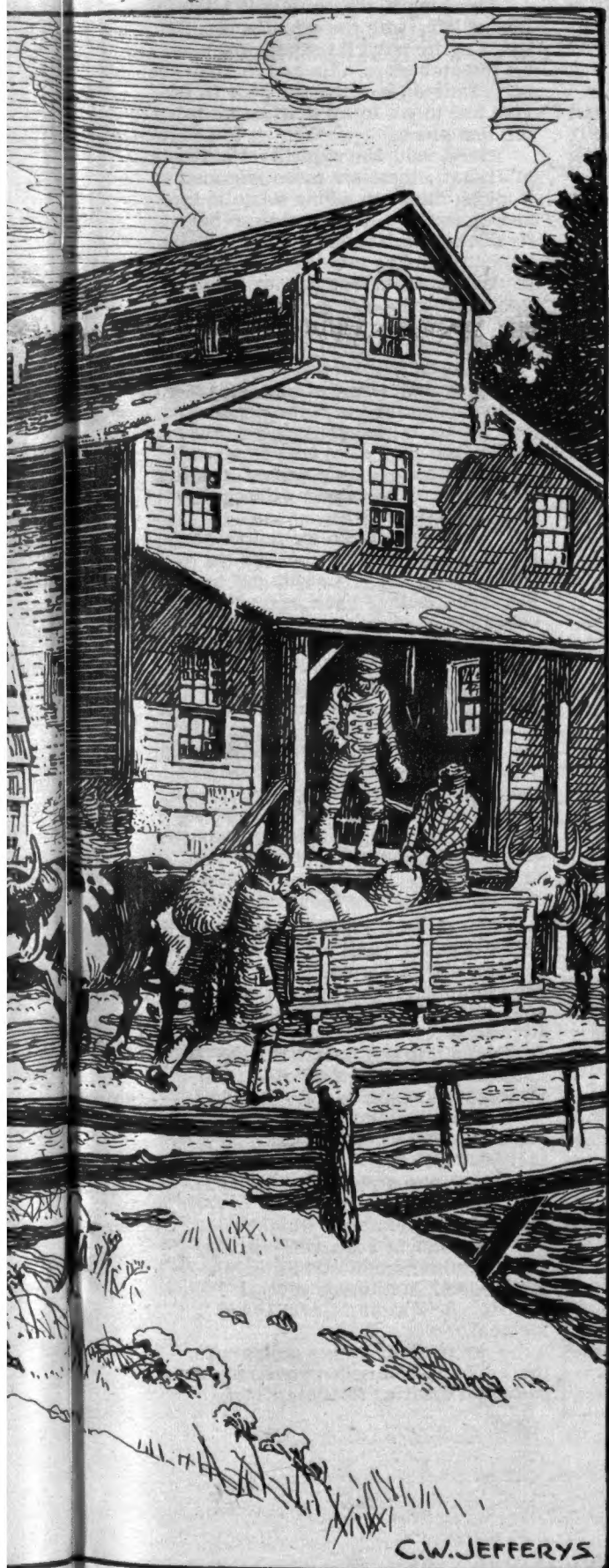
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# The AINA

## — exploring the north for fun and profit



C.W. JEFFERYS

From the Imperial Oil Collection

SAMUEL HEARNE ON HIS JOURNEY TO THE COPPERMINE, 1770.

The far north -- our last frontier: where man struggles for everyday survival; where life is tenuous at best; and vulnerable, forever vulnerable. A challenge for modern technology, but the victory celebration will be a long time coming.

The arctic holds a tremendous fascination for man. It's the last place on earth that he has not completely conquered -- and disfigured to suit his needs.

Years of exploration and research have been withstood, yet the arctic today remains basically the same as it was in 1909 when Commander Peary first set out to reach the north pole. At that time he was forced to cope with the difficulties of transportation, housing and food, isolation, and worst of all the bitter cold. It hasn't changed much since then.

The impact of modern civilization has done little to break through the barriers that confronted those first expeditions to the north, and in some instances it has done more harm than good. Years after heavy vehicles have travelled over the sensitive tundra, deep ruts remain as a constant reminder of what technology can bring.

For years the government and industry were satisfied to leave the north to the few Inuit who lived there and the occasional dedicated scientists who roamed that way. The arctic had little to offer -- so it got little.

It's all changed now, of course. Suddenly there is something of value in the north, and it is worth the trouble to find out more about it. The magic words, natural resources, have entered into the picture and everyone wants to be in on it.

Long before it became fashionable (and economically justifiable) to explore the north, a group of Canadian and American scientists with an interest in furthering the growth of knowledge about the north created a non-profit corporation dedicated to just that purpose.

Initiated 26 years ago by Canadians who were just beginning to recognize the value and potential of their north, the Arctic Institute of North America is directed particularly toward international co-operation.

### gov't funding

The Institute operates as a type of clearing house, soliciting funds from the government and private industry and awarding them to various research projects on the north. The Canadian and American governments supply the larger part of the funds (\$362 and \$533 million respectively in 1972 for 73% of total funding), with the remainder being made up by corporations, foundations and individuals.

As many other organizations, the Arctic Institute is feeling the money squeeze. In 1972 the amount donated by corporations, foundations and individuals dropped to \$240 million from \$315 million the year before. In addition, the National Research Council, which used to direct small research grants to the Institute, no longer provides money to such a degree.

Because of the decreased funding, the Institute had a \$7,700 deficit last year, compared to a \$22,000 surplus the year before. Government take-

over of its activities would be no solution, however, says Institute Governor Dr. Andrew Macpherson. Dr. Macpherson is Director, Western Region of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, and has his office in Edmonton.

"I don't think that's a good idea at all," he says, commenting that the manner in which the government handles research now is a good indication of what could be expected of it in such circumstances.

It is particularly attracted to fashionable areas of research and is susceptible to pressure by contributors, which Dr. Macpherson thinks would harm the possibilities for arctic research. Costs of arctic research are extremely high, he says, making it a highly vulnerable area as grant money becomes less available.

### the north costs

Two or three projects can be outfitted for more southern locations compared to only one for research in the arctic. He sees that as one of the major bonds among the scientists now associated with the Institute. In the early days of the Institute they were much more arctic specialist than now, he says.

Working in the north then was a way of life, with the scientist usually spending from April to September on his research there. He had to know the north intimately just to be able to survive and to get to his destination in the first place.

Now, with the ready availability of aircraft, there are more scientists studying the north within a limited field and as part of a wider spectrum of research. For instance, there may be someone doing a meteorological survey of the arctic who has just come from Africa or South America. The era of the arctic specialist is drawing to a close.

Dr. Macpherson doesn't necessarily regret the passing of that age. He is more concerned with the opportunities for arctic research opened up by public (and corporate) acceptance of the north as a valuable part of Canada, no longer just the barren wilderness many thought it to be.

"In Canada we're conscious of the need to effectively occupy the north," he notes. "Canada has to really exert herself to know as much about herself as do other countries," he added, referring to the presence of foreign ships along her northern coastline.

The Canadian government has only recently been taking the initiative by establishing programs toward that end. These include studies of the polar continental shelf (ocean life, sea bottoms), meteorology through arctic weather stations, ice surveys for shipping possibilities, and geological surveys for which Edmonton is the important center.

The projects sponsored by the Arctic Institute itself are on varying subjects and of varying sizes, some long term and others of short duration. Many of them are of necessity associated with Canadian and American military operations, because of the funding available from those governments.

A brief summary of the main projects supported by the Institute last year includes:

- a winter probe by an icebreaker to get into the North Water of Baffin Bay in February, which failed, and a subsequent successful attempt in September which established meteorological stations on several islands. A Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker was used.

- an Icefield Ranges program in the Yukon, which aided government personnel creating the new Kluane



National Park, and a Defense Research Board study there of mountain camp equipment.

- a continuing program on Devon Island on plant and animal life.

- contract work for the U. S. Maritime Administration for a study of the future and present need for marine transport and port, community and related facilities to support development in northern Alaska.

- the continuing Man in the North (MIN) program (unable to be maintained because of lack of funds) which examines problems of northern communities and attempts to discover what is needed.

- the continuing Arctic Development and the Environment (ADE) program (same problems as MIN) which advocates development for national purposes without damage to physical, biological or human environment.

In addition, the Institute operates a comprehensive Arctic Bibliography, an Information Service, and handles the publication of its projects' reports and other material.

### no advantage?

The Arctic Institute does not cater its projects to the needs or wishes of its contributing companies, stresses Dr. Macpherson, nor (as far as he knows) does it give them preference as far as the results of the projects are concerned. They must wait, as others, for publication of the results.

In view of the substantial representation by oil and pipeline companies among the contributors it would seem unavoidable that there be motives other than the good of mankind and the purely intellectual exploration of the north. There are not many companies which would be prepared to donate large amounts of money without assuring a good return on their investment -- in this case a return in the form of advance knowledge.

Nevertheless, Dr. Macpherson emphasizes that although companies like to be associated with specific programs, he knows of "no problems with them trying to control the Institute". Of those corporate heads who are also Governors with the Institute (such as Chairman Patrick O' Neill who is also President of the International Mining Corporation and R.G. S. Currie who is Vice-President, Land and Administration, of Panarctic Oils, Ltd.), they're practised at wearing two hats, he says.

In any event, "we've done no research, to my knowledge, that is directly associated with oil. It tends to be basic science, except maybe MIN -- that is the closest to applied science."

The Institute does on occasion accept contract work -- where a company donates money for a specific project. Recently, for example, an archeological study was done along a pipeline route. Generally, however, donations are loosely earmarked for four areas: general support, contract research, continuing research programs and grants-in-aid.

All information resulting from Institute-supported projects is published and becomes part of scientific knowledge -- which is apparently the only

way that even supporting companies may obtain it.

"The Arctic Institute doesn't do any science which isn't publishable," stresses Dr. Macpherson. That is, the projects are not undertaken to obtain proprietary knowledge, a particularly important point considering the large involvement of the Canadian and American governments in funding.

"It is very difficult in the modern world to avoid any support from defense departments," he says, noting that "you often find the military involved in things that have nothing to do with them." It is a matter of the military having the money available and being able to sell an idea to the politicians.

Defense Research Board funding has been important to the Institute in the past. Because of such funding it has been able to conduct research at Hazen Lake for the last 20 years, investigating the ecology of the lake and studying glaciers and animal life around there.

### not making war

"We're not really working on ways of making war," notes Dr. Macpherson.

In fact, it is the reduction in funding from the military which is part of the Institute's problems now. There is very little from the Canadian and American military, and it is facing further decreases in the money channelled to the Institute for research.

In the past the military provided funds for little grants, but now it is giving larger sums of money for integrated programs, a trend which other areas of the government also appear to support.

Although the Institute's primary concern is with allocating research money, it does on occasion produce position papers containing a scientific evaluation of a situation. Last year it presented a paper on the arctic environment to the U. N. Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm.

Although it has not yet put out a paper on oil and gas pipelines, there has been debate among the Governors about it and Dr. Macpherson says it is likely that there will be one.

He cautions, however, that it will be based entirely on scientific knowledge, noting that in the States the position is that it badly wants to exploit Alaskan oil.

The amount of work being done on the problems connected with oil and gas is enormous, he says. The majority is being done by private industry and the Canadian government -- the Institute is "pretty small fry in that league."

The big question, of course, is why the sudden rush now to do research which could surely have been foreseen and done earlier. For that "we have only ourselves to blame", admits Dr. Macpherson. "When the Department of Northern Affairs starting selling leases, I was extremely skeptical of them ever finding anything."

He and others who thought as he did have been proven wrong. Learning from experience, they are casting ahead now and trying to identify issues before they become too immediate to be treated properly.

As evidenced above, Dr. Macpherson would not admit to any corporate or military involvement beyond the simple fact of receiving funds from those sources. Others have been more successful in uncovering the discreet relationships which do exist although they are strongly denied. On the following pages is an article based on an interview with Bob Davis who has been studying the Arctic Institute for the past few years and who has discovered facets of the Institute which are not readily acknowledged.



From the Imperial Oil Collection

AMUNDSEN AND THE GJØA, 1903.



# Behind the Front at the Arctic Institute

Bob Davis and Mark Zannis have been conducting research into the Arctic Institute of North America for the past two and a half years. During this time they have uncovered the heavy involvement of the Arctic Institute with the Canadian and American military as well as the major oil companies. They expanded this research to include all aspects of the genocide which is being perpetrated on the native peoples of the North. This research will be published in April in the form of a book entitled *The Genocide Machine*. The following is the transcript of an interview with Bob Davis conducted by two members of *A Journal for Social Change*.

**A Journal:** When did you and Mark Zannis first become involved in research into the Arctic Institute of North America (AINA)?

**Bob Davis:** Mark and I first became interested in the Arctic Institute when we read an article in the *Montreal Star* in December 1970, written by Boyce Richardson, that described a conference which AINA sponsored in Inuvik, North West Territories, on the native peoples and their "problems". The "problems" which AINA outlined for discussion were alcoholism, schools and other peripheral questions; they appeared not to have even heard of the thing which was uppermost in the minds of the native peoples — their land rights — which were threatened by the encroaching oil companies. As we examined the article and saw how AINA maneuvered out of taking any kind of a stand on the native peoples' land rights it looked suspiciously, to us, like a program similar to the pacification programs which are carried out in Vietnam and other Third World areas. As a result we began to look into the Arctic Institute to see if this was indeed true.

**A Journal:** What alerted you to the types of research that the Arctic Institute was involved in?

**Davis:** Despite the fact that the Arctic Institute does no classified research, it definitely does do a large amount of military research. It is under obligation by law, i.e. its charter, to publish all the work that it does. We found that, in fact, the Arctic Institute's programs are nearly always involved in some way with military-oriented research. We were able to find this out by going to their library — the most complete Arctic Library in the Western world — and examining the documents there, by examining what information there was in newspapers and periodicals, and also by directly questioning personnel from AINA.

**A Journal:** What are the stated aims of AINA?

**Davis:** The Arctic Institute, by its own definition, "... is dedicated to the acquisition and interpretation of knowledge about the polar regions and the dissemination of that knowledge as widely as possible. The term Arctic is not a limitation to its activities — the Institute is concerned with any geographical area, including Antarctica, where low temperature is a significant factor in the physical environment, or in social development. The object of the Institute is to initiate, encourage, support, and advance, by financial grants or otherwise, the objective study of Arctic conditions and problems

including such as pertain to the natural sciences, sciences generally, and communication." Also included in their aims are "... to collect, arrange, and preserve records, make such records and material available for scientific use by individuals and organizations and governmental agencies... the publication of documents and material relating to the Arctic regions... and... to establish and maintain contact with other Arctic institutions and organizations engaged in similar or related fields of study."



photos by chris thompson

BOB DAVIS

**A Journal:** What does AINA actually do that is not included in its stated aims?

**Davis:** In order to answer this question, it is necessary to look at the Arctic Institute from a broader perspective than simply its published work or its stated aims in relation to its public activities. The Arctic Institute involves a number of individuals such as Dr. John Reed and Colonel Walter Wood who are very high ranking individuals in the United States military establishment. Both have been very heavily involved in the planning and operational phases of the U.S. Office of Naval Research, one of the powerful arms of the Pentagon. Numerous other individuals involved with the Arctic Institute have very high security clearance both in the United States and in Canada, for military research. Therefore, in spite of the fact that AINA does not do any classified research, it provides a milieu where military personnel can look over scientific and academic people at universities such as McGill, in both Canada and the United States, examine their work and screen them as to their possible use for doing classified research. In other words, the Arctic Institute acts as a kind of catalyst for military research and as a recruiter of personnel for it.

Through the good offices of Dr. John Reed, the Arctic Institute has always had a very big interest in the whole area of oil and gas exploration. Dr. Reed has a number of contacts with the highest levels of oil and gas industry. The Arctic Institute to this day carries a contract to manage the US Navy's Petroleum Depot Reserve Number 4, which is adjacent to the Prudhoe Bay oil discovery.

**A Journal:** Who are the major funders of AINA?

**Davis:** According to AINA's 1971 Annual Report its funding was as follows: 42.2% of its funds from the US Government, 25%

from the Canadian government, 25% from foundations, corporations and individuals. An example of government involvement with the Arctic Institute is the fact that \$73,000 came from the US Office of Naval Research for grants-in-aid and \$76,000 from the Office of Naval Research contracts. They also received \$16,000 for the Naval Petroleum Number 4 consultant contract, \$15,000 for the US Department of the Interior contracts and \$22,000 for the (US) National Science Foundation grants, which in the past have been screened through the US Office of Naval Research.

Included under the heading 'foundations, corporations, and individuals' is the (Canadian) Donner Foundation, the McConnell Foundation, and the (US) Richard King Mellon Charitable Trust, a tax dodge of the Mellon empire, which has a controlling interest in Gulf Oil. All large foundations such as McConnell or Donner are set up by wealthy individuals in order to preserve their fortunes and still retain some control of them. They usually handle large amounts of stock and bonds and are managed by officials of the corporate interests of the parent corporation. For example, the McConnell Foundation manages through Peter McIntyre and other individuals, the McConnell interests in St. Lawrence Sugar, Canada Cement, Canada Steamship Lines, and Markborough Properties.

**A Journal:** Who are some of the main people in AINA, and what types of positions do they hold?

**Davis:** Over the years, the Arctic Institute has attracted a number of eminent polar scholars such as E.F. Roots, who is involved in the Continental Polar Shelf projects; the late Diamond Jenness, a very noted anthropologist; Dr. W.S. Benninghoff, who is the Chairman of the Department of Biology at the University of Michigan. In addition the Arctic Institute also has a number of individuals who are involved in corporate activities as well as military activities. Among them could be numbered AINA's Patrick H. O'Neil, the president of International Mining Corporation; Joseph P. Fletcher, presently with the AINA office in Washington DC, formerly with the Office of Polar Programs of the National Science Foundation, and before that a functionary of the RAND Corporation. AINA's executive director, H.W. Love, was formerly Director of Plans and Operations for the Canadian Army. Love has an engineering background and was involved in maintaining the Al-Can Highway. Also included would be Richard Nolte who is a director of the Institute of Current World Affairs in New York and Trevor Lloyd who is also a director of the Institute of Current World Affairs. Also sitting as a director of the ICWA but not on AINA's board is Howard M. Weidman, who is a known CIA operative.

**A Journal:** Do you consider AINA to be typical of a type of organization which is para-academic and actually serves the military-industrial-political complex?

**Davis:** In some ways AINA is typical, in other ways it is not typical. It does function somewhat as a military think tank particularly in relation to military research in Arctic areas. In this respect AINA functions less as a primary think tank but more as a subsidiary or ancillary think tank. In other words, mostly they are concerned with questions of the environment and its effects on military operations such as cold

weather involving logistics and support problems. They also deal with the question of the ability of humans to function in a cold environment. All of these questions are not involved directly with formulating military strategy but have an important indirect effect. It is of course limited in this respect by the fact that it does no classified research.

**A Journal:** To what extent is AINA involved with the American military?

**Davis:** Historically, the largest commitment of AINA to the American military is to the Office of Naval Research. Its relationship with that office began in 1946 and has continued to the present. In addition AINA is also involved with the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the United States Army. As well it has had business with the United States Arctic Indoctrination and Training Center at Fort Greedy, Alaska, and with the Pentagon's elite weapons research planning group, the Advance Research Projects Agency (ARPA).

**A Journal:** What are some of the more objectionable actions undertaken by AINA?

**Davis:** The chief mischief that the Arctic Institute does is involved in military meddling in the Canadian-American national relationships. For instance, under the guise of the Ice-Field Ranges Research Program, which is a bona-fide scientific exploration of the southern glacial area of the Yukon Territories, the Arctic Institute was instrumental in arranging counter-insurgency training for United States and Canadian troops on Canadian territory, chiefly around the Mount Logan area in the Yukon Territories. Mount Logan is the highest mountain in Canada and the area around it closely resembles the Himalayan mountain range bordering on India, Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim. This is a prime area of strategic value to the United States Military in its attempts to contain Communism in the Far East.

In a document entitled, "Reconnaissance of a High Mountain Region," which was prepared for the United States Department of the Army, the Arctic Institute arranged for and participated in these exercises. The Canadian taxpayer's dollar went to support this effort and is still supporting it despite the fact that it is chiefly managed out of the Washington AINA office.

Supposedly, the Mount Logan project is a study in physiology to determine the effects of mountain sickness on combat troops. It is justified in Canada





by the fact that certain kinds of research that are taking place there have some benefit in treating hospitalized patients who suffer, for one reason or another, from oxygen insufficiency. The whole question remains, though, whether this research would not better be conducted in a clinical setting and without the great expense involved with transporting troops thousands of miles by air and running them through these exercises, which would seem to have little benefit for Canada and Canadian troops. Since Mount Logan is after all the highest point in Canada, and unless Canada is somehow planning to invade Tibet, there seems to be little strategic value to Canada in this exercise.

In addition, the Arctic Institute conducted recently a symposium on Arctic logistics for ARPA at Hershey, Pennsylvania. This symposium, which was dominated by United States military and industrial interests, chiefly the oil companies, laid out a strategy for defending Arctic oil industry facilities both in Alaska and Canada. It also set up a combined logistics pool which would be used by the oil companies, the Canadian military and the US military to carry on electronic surveillance of the Soviet Union and to install a sensor system which would both watch the facilities and search for further oil deposits. The document makes quite clear that AINA and ARPA consider the Arctic to be American turf. A common logistics pool for the transport of men and materiel would be available to the United States military, the Canadian military, and the oil companies. The document also makes quite clear that the Canadian Continental Shelf Research Program is really a part of the U.S. ADEGEX Program for exploration of the High Arctic Deep Basin in terms of its oil and gas prospects.

In addition, the Arctic Institute has a heavy commitment to the oil and gas industry in terms of a profitmaking subsidiary named Polexi which it has set up. It has since disbanded partly because it was thought unseemly to have a profit-making corporation and partly because the Alyeska Pipeline has been held up and Polexi was to provide logistics support for the pipeline companies. AINA also was given responsibility by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Walter Hickel, during his short administration, to study the effects of oil and gas exploration on the environment and to report directly to him. The report apparently was the basis for the U.S. Protection of the Environment Program in Alaska.

At the same time, they did preliminary studies for the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline consortium. As far back as the mid-1950's, the Arctic Institute became involved with the Office of Naval Research in setting up, at the Arctic Research Laboratory at Point Barrow, a research program which contributed very significantly to the Polaris Missile Program. This program was aimed at the Soviet Union using nuclear submarines underneath the Arctic icepack.

Through the guise of this crisis crash-program to develop the Polaris system, the U.S. Office of Naval Research completely took over all Canadian Arctic military research.

The entire co-ordinated program was directed through the Research Sub-Committee on the Arctic Research Laboratory of AINA. This seems particularly objectionable since it is doubtful that the Department of External Affairs or the U.S. Department of State were ever involved in this arrangement. At the time, the head of the Defence Research Board was O.M. Solandt and he was actively involved in the switch-over of Canadian Arctic research to American control. He attended the Arctic Research Laboratory meetings and even sponsored one of the meetings at Fort Churchill to review the entire program.

**A Journal:** Has AINA done any research which you would consider to be in the best interests of the native peoples?

**Davis:** Yes they have, on occasion. The most recent example is one aspect of the same Man in the North program (MIN) of which we spoke earlier in rather unfavourable terms. Recently under the

direction of Eric Gordeau, the Director of the MIN Program, the Man in the North came out very strongly against the Anik I Satellite program and its plans to bring commercial television to the peoples of the North. The report that they made pointed out very clearly that the impact of television has not been studied sufficiently to indicate whether it would be beneficial or destructive to native peoples. It strongly suggested that it could have a very deleterious effect upon their culture and lifestyle.

**A Journal:** How could the Arctic Institute restructure itself in such a way as to be really helpful to native peoples?

**Davis:** To answer this, one would have

to be changed so that the people can utilize it and become skillful in it. One of the things that would be involved in this is to have native peoples' own expertise represented in the scientific disciplines which the Arctic Institute undertakes. Native peoples have an amazing facility to observe, to deduct and to reason. This has been demonstrated in a number of important instances, particularly concerning their environment. Yet this expertise is never used by scientific organizations which propose to study the Arctic and its people, resources and environment. A scientific institution which pretends to be objective, like the Arctic Institute, needs to have native peoples involved in their program. They need to have real conflict and subjectivity rather than the phony kind of objectivity which they think they represent.



Imperial Oil researchers measure subsoil temperatures around a buried experimental pipeline at Inuvik, NWT.

to say that the Arctic Institute, or any organization in a similar position to it, could perhaps be helpful to native peoples if it would undertake to be an honest broker between the parties whose interests are in conflict. In this case it would be the native peoples and the oil companies with their exploration programs. And if the Arctic Institute, rather than carrying on the bullshit program that it did for its Inuvik Conference, had arranged frank discussions about their differences over the question of native land rights, this would have perhaps been a service.

There are not now and, as far as we have been able to determine, never have been any native people who have sat in positions of authority, either on the Board of Governors or in administrative positions with the Arctic Institute. We think this is a serious flaw in its program and, even though it's engaged in research, who is to say that native peoples are not qualified researchers in their own right.

The whole definition of science needs

**A Journal:** What has been the policy of the three major political parties in Canada to native peoples' land rights?

**Davis:** To answer this, we would have to say that the Liberal party, which is in power, has made its stand much more plain than any of the other parties. Their stand was originally that they would not in any way recognize aboriginal land rights. This opinion, however, has been slightly softened in recent weeks due to the struggle of the native people in the James Bay Area against the James Bay Development Corporation.

In general, the policy of the Government is at present that they will recognize aboriginal land rights if the people are willing to sell their land. But they're not willing to recognize land rights in any sense of their actually exercising control over them. So, in a sense, what this does is place native peoples in the position of bargaining with a gun at their head. The Government is really saying to them 'We'll expropriate or take away by force your land if you resist us. Therefore you had

better bargain with us for money over your land because there's no way that we want you to really control your land and to decide what happens to it or what activities take place on it.'

At present I see very little indication that the Conservative party intends to follow any policy that would be different than the policy of the Trudeau Administration under Jean Chretien. However it would seem that they would probably make a more generous cash settlement than the Liberals are prepared to make. However they, too, would not be prepared to recognize the natives people's rights to control the land.

As to the NDP party they have not clearly stated any kind of a position in respect to the rights of the people. Although, the NDP criticized the MacKenzie Corridor Highway announced by the Trudeau Government last spring, because it did not take into consideration the needs of Northern people - a somewhat ambiguous statement.

**A Journal:** What do you feel will be the outcome of this struggle and the future of native peoples in general as well as the future of the North?

**Davis:** I would be dishonest if I were to say that I felt optimistic about the future of the North. One would have great difficulty overlooking the fantastic economic and military power of the vested interests which are trying to destroy the North. Nothing short of a very major effort on the part of all Canadians in making an appeal to all the peoples of the world to allow this area to truly develop rather than simply be a resource development for American industry.

Time is running out not only for the North but for the South. As long as industry and its adjunct, the military, are allowed to continue their unbridled growth and destruction of the organic resources of the world in favour of its machine-oriented inorganic resources, we are all, Northerners and Southerners alike, going to be cut off from the very basis which gives us life. For instance, in the past we relied chiefly on organic resources to give us heat and light and to furnish power for the modest kinds of machinery which we operated.

It is becoming increasingly evident to a number of people that in our cities we are surrounding ourselves with a plastic and steel bubble that's shutting out the organic basis which rules and governs our lives. In doing this we are making ourselves extremely dependent upon non-renewable resources such as oil, gas, and coal - fossil fuels which have a time limit. For some of these, the time limit is fast approaching and we're going to be confronted with a collapsing civilization unless we somehow find a way of renewing our contacts with what has anciently been our organic base of life.

This is certainly true for the South but it's most dramatically true for the North because the hunting and gathering economy of the people there is being destroyed after first being greatly weakened by the fur trade. Now with the oil and gas exploration it seems that there will be very little left for the people except to sell souvenirs to the few tourists who might head their way.

We must remember that the American Arctic strategy is to go in and get all the oil and gas out within a twenty year period. By that time the major oil companies in the US will have consolidated their throttle-hold on all energy resources not only within that country but within the entire Western world. At that point, after first having gotten all the profits they can out of the remaining oil and gas reserves, they'll switch over to nuclear fuels or perhaps solar energy.

What we have as a prospect for the North if this takes place is a lot of people totally dependent upon a welfare economy with no economic base of their own left. That is a tab which unfortunately won't be picked up by the oil companies that do the damage but will be picked up by the Canadian taxpayer at a time when they will be least able to afford it.



# A challenge from Paddy Drake

Paddy Drake sees himself as a challenge to the established artistic community - to prove they are artists, concerned with communicating and not simply professional entertainers, locked into commercial transactions of their skills.

"So many people say, 'I'm an artist... an actor' but they are not an artist. They are no different than the man who runs the Esso station on the corner. They're selling a product for personal profit... material gains or for the glory."

Paddy Drake is the co-ordinator of a two-month old project taking artists into juvenile homes, prisons, to perform and display their art form and to try to encourage and develop that art form within the institution.

The institutions are most responsive to almost any volunteer program: it's the artists who are the problem. Most of the 'performers' in Edmonton are either unapproachable or too busy... "perhaps in a few months."

His deepest concern is the children in the delinquent homes and treatment centers, although programs are also operated at the Fort Saskatchewan prison and the Alberta Mental Hospital. "It's better to hit them when they are young." -- to spark an interest before they are set in ways of expressing

themselves.

Paddy Drake is offering something much more than those public school memories of being herded into a gymnasium to see various drama and music performances and then escaping as soon as the dismissal bell rang: such performances smell of the professionalism Paddy is trying to avoid.

He organizes two, maybe three or four artists in related fields: perhaps two painters and a sculptor will display and demonstrate their skills or a small drama company (complete with playwright) presents a play. But the encounter with the arts does not end at that.

## arty fags

The artists approach their audience and ask, "Did you like what we did?" Even if some react by saying, "No, it was boring. You are a bunch of arty fags." - that response is real and can be the beginning of a mutual respect.

An inmate may say, "I've done a painting too. It's hidden under my mattress. The painting will be brought out and the artist criticised. The encounter gives the inmate something to go on: now he may hang the painting on his wall. Someone else may

begin to paint.

It's not a one-shot effort to communicate; the project is flexibly established on a 10-hour basis; two hours a day for a week, or an hour a week for 10 weeks. Other institutions are visited during the same period at different times and different days.

I went with Paddy to the Westfield Home for emotionally disturbed children to watch him teach a stage make-up class and was amazed as he outlined his extensive future plans to the 'class'.

"I'll bring some books on make-up next week because you will be making yourselves up later... We're going to put on a play before live audiences... but I haven't found a theatre yet... We're making a film next Tuesday. Whoever wants to be in it sign the sheet which is being passed around... I'll bring the script on Thursday..."

I hesitate to call the hour and one half we were there a "class". We sat on mattresses at first but all, big or small, were free to come or go, to listen and watch Paddy change Candy into an old old lady with a hairy mole on her cheek or to watch the older boys challenging each other to life weights in the adjoining room.

Paddy didn't demand any sort of attention -- he was just up there, sometimes talking about make-up, usually preoccupied with Candy's transformation. Those who listened, listened and those who didn't -- that was O.K. Paddy isn't trying to prove he is anything.

## not interested

"I'm not interested in why they are in here or how hard they are going to be to handle. If they are all running around and screaming, that's fine. I'll get a glance out of the corner of their eyes, or one person will come up and become interested."

He is trying to do something so important -- to give them a tool to discover themselves. Instead of turning anger and frustration into blindly kicking out at someone or breaking school windows, learn to turn it inward and create out of your anger and pain. The arts are not only for an elite group of academics and professionals but are the catharsis of the masses.

It can be a very moving experience. A creative drama workshop: The children are all animals of the dark deep forest and sunlit wood meadows.

But fire sets the trees ablaze and flame ripples across the undergrasses. Agony of burning flesh. Flee. Run for your lives. Escape to the river; river wild and stormy, elusive and twisty in its path.

## in Timmy

Timmy is six. Timmy has chosen to be a snake.

"Why are you a snake?"

"No one loves a snake. Snakes slither with their bellies in the dirt."

"Oh, Timmy, I love you even if you are a snake." And River hugs Timmy, and snake has tears in his eyes.

The program extends beyond the self-involved release of emotions: creative drama or painting into the development of techniques to give form to their creativity and spontaneity. It is integral to Paddy's project that the teachers are artists. It cannot be taught by a teacher with a B. Ed. who has not struggled to gain these techniques.

The dream is good, the dream is strong, but Paddy Drake is growing bitter and disillusioned as musicians, actors... so many of the top level performers of this city... find themselves unable to assist him.

"If every artist in Edmonton spent one hour of his time in an institution... Not many artists' organizations do something for institutions... and he tears his hair and raves that an artist is not an artist if he won't find it in himself to help him.

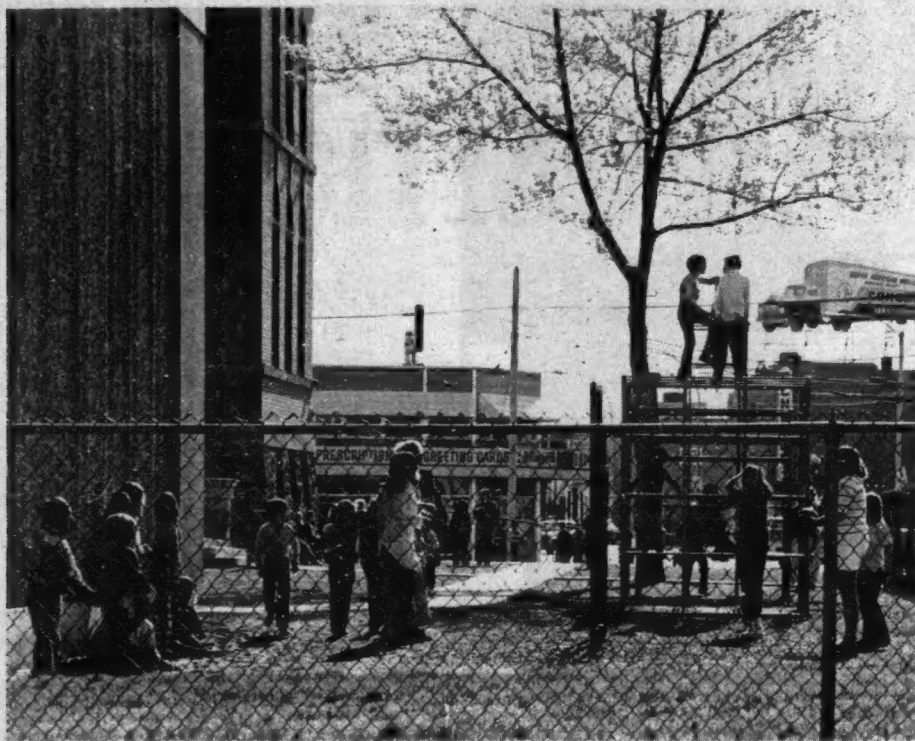
He sees his dream eroding with a lack of financial backing. At present it is partially sponsored by the provincial government and by noted artists across Western Canada, Earle Birney, Irving Layton, Paddy Drake hoped to eventually operate the program on a public contribution basis, but he has already lost over \$600 out of his own pocket.

"Maybe this newspaper article" he confided to me, "will spark some response financially or from the artists in the city... Make it a challenge. Dare them to phone Paddy Drake and prove they are artists. Challenge them to sign a cheque and prove that they care."

Phone him: 482-6205.



Stalls for animals



## Barter Theatre: if you don't like it, eat it

Alberta Barter Theatre has done it again! The twenty-ninth of June was the opening night of their new production, Barefoot in the Park, which despite various setbacks proved eventually to be very enjoyable indeed.

It rained, of course. The clouds had been growing and blackening all evening, and by the beginning of the second act an east wind of hurricane force was howling across the stage.

Needless to say, this was not at all necessary in a New York apartment scene. Janet Green, however, took it in her stride, and dealt calmly and effectively with flying papers and a constantly slamming door. A few minutes later, the rain came down--the play had barely begun.

The next night, cursing the rain, the wind (of the previous night), and my fate which had caused this to hap-

pen, I came back. After only a few minutes, I was glad that I had. The audience was responsive, and from the very first moments of the play, the actors played to it and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves.

They were relaxed, too, and this allowed little gestures and nuances of speech to come out in their performances. They were, on the whole, utterly believable. Whatever its faults, Barter Theatre has the gift of simple, open and direct communication with its audience.

The play began fairly well and improved as it went on. Each act was better than the last, and the audience was kept giggling helplessly throughout the evening, although Neil Simon's script had a lot to do with that.

Janet Green as the new young wife, Corie Bratter, was delightfully vivacious

and bubbly, although a lighter touch would have been desirable in some of the vamping sequences. Her husband Paul (Bob Baker) was overacting--drastically in the first act, not as much in the second, and not at all in the third, in which he was quite funny.

The fight scene between these two, which is the high point of the play, was gloriously stormy. Larry Zacharko, as the telephone repairman who was caught in the crossfire, gave a very good performance.

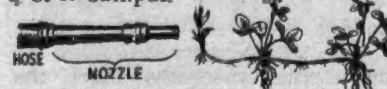
Corie's mother, Mrs. Banks, was played by Lorraine Behnan, who seems always to be given the old ladies' parts. Unfortunately, stooping one's shoulders forward and frowning one's brow do not make an old woman, or even a middle-aged one. A rich, ultra-refined New England matron she was not.

The direction, by Jim de Felice, was excellent. Helped by a young and energetic cast, he filled the stage with movement, sound, and colour. There was never a dull moment.

Cindy Zak's set deserves a good deal of praise. Everything was painted in bright sunrise colours, and was just right for the production and the play.

But the best recommendation comes from the members of the audience themselves. At the end of the play they left the theatre in a gay mood, laughing and talking and retelling jokes from the play--a sure sign that they had enjoyed themselves.

The play will be presented at 9 pm on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (July 13-15) at Corbett Hall on the U of A campus.





# Volunteer!

For further information on any of the volunteer positions listed below, please contact the Volunteer Action Centre at 11011 Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6341.

Part-time and full-time volunteers able to assist in physical, social and cultural programs are needed at the Edmonton Day Centre for ex-psychiatric patients.

McKernan Day Nursery needs volunteers, fond of children and able to participate, to act as Day Care helpers.

If you are a teenager who is mature for your age and interested in helping older people, the Sherbrooke Lodge requires your services as a candy stripper for the summer months.

Drivers with Class A license who are over 21 are required to drive for children and family camping expeditions.

The Boyle Street Co-op needs volunteers to work in an office setting who possess clerical skills.

Are you interested in hospital administration? Volunteers are required by W. W. Cross Cancer Institute to participate in hospital programs. Transportation and some meals are provided.

Are you able to relate on a one-to-one basis with troubled adolescents? If so, the City Social Services Dept. requires your services as a volunteer.

If you are a woman 18 years of age or older, capable of providing friendship and support to a young girl between the ages of eight and 16 years on a one-to-one basis, you are needed as a Big Sister.

The Edmonton Public School Board has openings for volunteers who would be interested in helping instruct grades one to 10 reading classes.

Volunteers are needed to help with family camps at Moon Lake Bay on Lake Wabamun from July 22 to August 5. (Qualified nurse, lifeguard, and a cook).

Are you able to provide leadership to seven to 13 year old youths? If you have the qualities the YMCA requires your services as a Day Camp Counsellor. Training and supervision is provided.

Probation Officers, over 18 years old, are needed by various social service agencies in Edmonton. Training and orientation is provided.

V. O. N. requires drivers to pick up hot meals at various nursing homes and deliver them to the homes of the disabled in various areas of the city.

Canadian Mental Health Association requires volunteers to participate in its variety of rehabilitation programs. Training and orientation are provided.

Volunteers are required to help decorate the Klondike Days Youth Pavilion at the Exhibition Grounds.

## FREE CLASSIFIED

phone 433-5041

Morning and lunch-hour Hatha Yoga classes will start Monday, July 16. Registration for all classes is on Friday (July 13) at 11:30 a.m. in the Meditation Room of the Students' Union Building at the U. of A. campus. For further information, write to Keep Fit Yoga Club, Box 120, SUB 11, U. of A. or drop in to the registration session.

We need good (old, new, used, scrap) lumber that anyone might want to get rid of. We're building a new log house because our old one burned down in February with all our stuff in it. Donations will be gratefully accepted at:

Box 6, Faust, Alberta  
Contact Eleanor Hyodo.

There will be a benefit concert staged by the Edmonton Folk Club on behalf of Free University North at Garneau United Church on Sunday, July 15 at 8:00 pm. Russ Thornberry, Rod Storeshaw, Don McVeigh, Regula Qureshi and others will be playing. Admission is 50cents for Folk Club Members and \$1.00 for non-members. All monies from the concert will go to F. U. N.

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Monday, July 23:.....HOT DOG  
Tuesday, July 24:.....MISSOURI  
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# Rural villages : an agonizing death

Rural Alberta is dying. Farmers are leaving their land in large numbers and the small villages and towns they helped to support are generally declining every year.

Mirror, Alberta provides a typical example of what is happening to our countryside. The village, ninety miles south of Edmonton, was founded in 1912, and was named after the London Daily Mirror, which promoted settlement in the area.

The village grew in population for some fifty years, reaching a high point of about six hundred people in the fifties. Until that time, it was a divisional point for the CNR between Edmonton and Calgary. With the introduction of diesel engines, however, it no longer was necessary for trains to stop and refuel midway between the cities.

## CNR pullout

The result was a decline in the number of railway employees hired in the village. This coupled with the decrease in local farm population led to a rapid drop in the village's fortunes.

When I lived in Mirror in the early sixties the number of businesses was fairly large. There were two grocery stores, a drug store, a hardware, a barber shop, a hotel, three gas stations, a butcher shop, a malt shop.

Today only one grocery store, the butcher shop, the hotel, and the gas station remain. The population is estimated to be a little over three hundred people.

Of those people, an extremely large number are retired. The teenagers coming out of high school (in the next town, Alix) are unable to find jobs in Mirror, so it is becoming almost a necessity for them to leave to go to a higher educational institution or a job in the city.

## School

The school population is dropping every year. Until the mid-60s Mirror had its own high school facilities. But it became uneconomical so the eastern end of Lacombe County, which Mirror is in, reorganized its school system and built a high school in Alix. Local kids also have the option of going to the high school in Lacombe, with much better facilities and staff, but the red tape is a horror to get through to do this.

In the junior high school, there were some forty students in the grade nine class a few years ago, necessitating a split into two classes. This is no longer necessary. There are hardly enough students to warrant keeping grades seven, eight, and nine in separate rooms, and some classes are taken together.

Despite this, the pride the students have in their community and school is evident in their sports programs. Mirror students, despite the size of the school, regularly win individual and team championships in county sports.

## Baseball

The two little league baseball teams have won three titles between them in three years, and were denied two others on technicalities.

The school is just big enough to provide the necessary talent, and small enough that the students all know each other, providing a feeling of closeness.

But it is difficult for a young person to live in a village oriented towards the older people of whom there are so many. There are no water and sewer facilities for the village because these would raise the taxes. So every home has its own facilities—a situation which creates endless problems for most.

The village was without a skating rink for a year two winters ago when the old one was torn down to build a new one. The new rink was supposed to be covered, unlike its predecessor; however, it was over a year before work began on the rink and it is uncovered. Little things like this are a



constant source of friction between the village's young and old.

The older folks have their own problems, too. Many of them exist on limited incomes and have their activities severely limited because of this. The problem is made more acute by the lack of good transportation facilities in the village.

Several years ago the CNR cut off passenger train service to Mirror (and many other small centres), leaving only the Greyhound bus to take people without cars to Edmonton or Calgary. And the busstop is a mile from the centre of town—too far for many old people to walk.

The lack of income of older people and welfare families also hurts the village by reducing the amount of money spent in the local businesses. Only the pub and the gas station on the highway seem to be getting a large amount of business.

## Agri-business

The story in Mirror is being repeated all over the Prairies. Small farmers are being squeezed off their farms as big businesses go in for vertical integration of the food industry: control of food from the time it is planted, through harvesting and processing, right up to the moment the consumer acquires it.

In fact, everyone connected with the food industry but the small farmer is increasing his profits. Machinery companies such as Massey Ferguson are gouging the farmer for his equipment and making money hand over fist doing it. Kraft continues to make giant profits despite the handicap of a nationwide boycott. Food store chains are making more money than ever despite their protests that they aren't making more than a small profit level.

And those people still left in the rural areas are becoming aware of this, especially the young. Five years ago, the young people in the Mirror school were evenly split between Conservatives and Social Creditors, with the handful of Liberals being regarded as renegades. Now about a third are vociferous supporters of the NDP, indicating a genuine change in awareness, however non-

socialist that party has become.

But it appears the changes may be coming too late to save rural Alberta from destruction. The alliance of government and agri-business, shown in reports calling for the removal of the majority of farmers from the land, may already be too powerful to stop in the near future. And that means the probable death of small villages like Mirror.

## Family Planning Clinic

No matter how they feel about abortion, most people will agree that contraception is a more desirable alternative. But, as everyone knows, doctors are expensive these days. And sometimes books just aren't enough.

The City of Edmonton Health Department operates a free family planning clinic in the Avond Arms at 10005 - 103A Avenue. It is, in the words of Eileen Gowing, its supervisor, "a professional clinic manned by a competent medical staff. It's the only one of its kind in Edmonton. There is a similar one in Calgary, but this province needs more than two. Eventually, we hope, there will be clinics of this sort in every community."

The clinic is open to anyone who needs it. Basically, it is a counselling service, with its main emphasis on prevention of unwanted pregnancies. At present, there is one clinic per week, on Wednesday nights from 6:30 to 9pm. Beginning in the first week of July, there will be two more--on Monday and Friday mornings from 9 to 11 am. The latter two are open for the summer months only, and are mainly for the benefit of "non-residents" who are passing through the city. All services are free and strictly confidential.

Three doctors and a consultant gynaecologist are present at each of these clinics, as well as the permanent nursing staff. Advice on contraceptive methods is given, and any patient who needs it is examined by one of the doctors. If upon examination the doctor finds that she (the majority of the clinic's patients are women) is pregnant, or has a venereal disease (or any other physical disorder), she is referred to another doctor preferably her own family doctor, for treatment. If she needs birth control pills and can afford to pay for a prescription, she is given it. Should she have no money, the pills are supplied free.

Patients who are receiving contraceptives from the clinic come back frequently so that a close watch may be kept on them in case of side effects or complications.

Anyone wishing to attend the clinic at the times mentioned above (these are the only times when the doctors are present) must make an appointment. This can be done by phoning or dropping in at the clinic between 9 and 11 am and 1 and 4 pm, at which times the nursing staff will be available for counselling.